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Sept. 22. 22

INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK PROSODY.

IN THREE PARTS.

WITH AN

APPENDIX

ON THE

METRES OF HORACE.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

BY P. WILSON, LL. D.

Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, &c.
in Columbia College.

Πτηνοῖσι μύθοις ἀδαπάνως τίφω φρένας. *Eur. Or.* 1176.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK PROSODY.

PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

PROSODY is that part of grammar, which shows the proper accent and length of syllables, and right pronunciation of words.

The space occupied in uttering or pronouncing a syllable, is called its time.

In Greek, the vowels η and ω are naturally long, ε and ο short, α, ι, and υ are called doubtful; and are in some words always long, and in some always short, as πᾰ̈τηρ, κρᾰ̈τηρ, πολῑ̆ς, ακτῑ̆ς, πολῡ̆ς, ορχῡ̆ς.

A vowel is said to be common, which in the same syllable may at pleasure be made either long or short, as ανηρ, ιτος, τὸν. Of the latter, in Greek there are very few.

Double consonants are such as may be, and sometimes are resolved into two single consonants; as, ζ, ξ, ψ.

The proper dipthongs are αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

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The improper are α, η, ῳ, ηυ, υι, ωυ.

The mutable are αι, αυ, οι; and the immutable are ει, ευ, ου.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are divided into smooth, π, κ, τ; middle, β, γ, δ; and aspirated, φ, χ, θ.

The semivowels are the double letters, ζ, ξ, ψ ϛ the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ϱ, and σ.

Of these letters are formed syllables; and of syllables, disposed in proper order, feet are formed.

A syllable is said to be long, which contains two times, or is equivalent to two short syllables; or takes up in pronunciation, as long time as is employed in pronouncing two short syllables: thus, η is equivalent to a double ε or εε; ω to οο or a double ο. The same is to be understood of ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, where they are naturally long, as in the words δευτερᾱ, τιμῆ, νικᾶν, ψῡχη, ὀμνῡμι, ὀμνῡ, ϛορνῡ, δαίνῡ, and such like.

When therefore a vowel naturally long, is made short before another vowel, one of the short vowels forming the long vowel, must be supposed to be struck off, as for example, τειχϵ must be pronounced τειχἐ, and χρυσω must be pronounced as if written χρυσὸ.

OF FEET.

A foot is composed of two or more syllables, having a strict regard to time.

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PREFACE.

THIS treatise is the result of necessity, not the offspring of choice. The candidates for the Freshman Class in Columbia College, were enjoined to render themselves masters of Greek Prosody, previous to admission. This regulation could not be complied with, unless the teachers were furnished with the means of preparation. To answer this purpose, the treatise was composed. The subject is encumbered with difficulties, which have never been clearly and fully elucidated: and the works which have been published with that view, were, most of them, inaccessible to the author. Hephæstion's treatise, which

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is the most important of them all, could not be procured in this country: in England it was very scarce, until the publication of Gaisford, which has very lately appeared, and has not, it is believed, yet reached America. Clarke, Morell, and Seale, were the author's only guides. The first did not write professedly on the subject, and presents us only with a few general observations; the second is obscure, and full of typographical errors, at least in the edition quoted in this work; and the third treats the subject partially.

Most of the typographical errors, it is presumed, will be easily observed and corrected. The Printer, being unacquainted with the language, could not, with all his care, avoid committing errors.

The indulgence of the learned is solicited for errors, owing to the inadvertence of the author. These, though it

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is hoped they are not numerous, will be carefully corrected, when noticed by himself, or pointed out by others, if ever a second edition issue from the press. Such other improvements as friendship may suggest, will be kindly received, and carefully attended to by the

AUTHOR.

New-York, July, 1811.

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There are three kinds of feet: some are dissyllables, others trissyllables, and others are of four syllables.*

The feet of two syllables are four.

The *Pyrrichius*[a] consists of two short syllables; as θἴὄς.

The *Spondæus* consists of two long syllables; as ψῡχῆ.

The *Iambus* consists of a short and a long syllable; as θεᾶ.

The *Trochæus*[b] consists of a long and a short syllable; as σῶμᾰ.

(a) Called also Dibrachys, Pariambus, Hegemon.
(b) Otherwise, Choreus (hence Choriambus) Lat. Rotulus.

The feet of three syllables are eight.

The *Tribrachys*[a] consists of three short syllables; as πŏλĕμŏς.

The *Molossus*[b] consists of three long syllables; as εῡχῶλῃ.

The *Dactylus*[c] consists of a long and two short syllables; as σῶμᾰτᾰ.

The *Anapæstus*[d] consists of two short and a long syllable; as βᾰσĭλεῡς.

The *Bacchius*[e] consists of a short and two long syllables; as ἄνᾰσσεῖ.

The *Antibacchius*[f] consists of two long and a short syllable; as μᾰντεῡμᾰ.

* If the nature of things be considered, there can be no feet of four syllables; since no word can be found, which is not formed by the union or mixture of simple feet; as, of two Pyrrhics is formed a proceleusmatic; of two spondees, a dispondæus; of a choree and iambus, a choriambus, &c.

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The *Amphibrachys*[g] consists of a short, a long, and a short syllable; as θᾰλᾱσσᾰ.

The *Amphimacer*[h] consists of a long, a short, and a long syllable; as δῑσπᾰτῆς.

(a) Otherwise Brachysyllabus, Triorchion, Pygmon, Chorius.
(b) ——— Hippius, Chanius.
(c) ——— Politicus.
(d) ——— Antidactylus.
(e) ——— Oenotrius, Tripodius, Pariambus.
(f) ——— Palimbacchius, Latius, Saturnius, Pompeius.
(g) ——— Scolius, Janius.
(h) ——— Fescennius, but more commonly Creticus.

When one simple foot, twice repeated, forms a compound foot, it is called *Syzygia*. This term, however, properly speaking, applies only to the junction of unequal feet, as a *Trochee* with an *Iambus*; but if the feet be alike, it is called *Dipodia*, or by some *Tautopodia*. By these means feet are made to include from four to eight times; hence by grammarians, have been formed the following sixteen feet of four syllables.

Proceleusmaticus, consists of four short syllables; as πᾰλᾰμᾰ̆ς.

Dispondæus, consists of four long syllables; as σῡνδῑᾱλῑσσω̄.

Diiambus, consists of two *Iambi*; as ἐπῑσᾰτῆς.

Ditrochæus, consists of two *Trochees*; as δῡστῠ-χῆμᾰ.

Choriambus, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Iambus*; as σω̄φρᾰσῠνῆ.

Antispastus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Trochæus*; as ᾰμᾰρτῆμᾰ.

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17 *Ionicus a majore*, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as κῶσμητόρᾰ.

18 *Ionicus a minore*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Spondæus*; as πλἔŏνĕκτῆς.

19 *Pæon primus*, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ἀργŏλĭcŏς.

20 *Pæon secundus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ἀνᾰξĭŏς.

21 *Pæon tertius*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Trochæus*; as ἄνᾰδῆμᾰ.

22 *Pæon quartus*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Iambus*; as Θĕŏγĕνῆς.

23 *Epitritus primus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Spondæus*; as ἄμᾰρτωλῆ.

24 *Epitritus secundus*, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Spondæus*; as ἀνδρŏφόντῆς.

25 *Epitritus tertius*, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Iambus*; as Εὐρυσθĕνῆς.

26 *Epitritus quartus*,[a] consists of a *Spondæus* and *Trochæus*; as λῶβητῆρᾰ.

(a) From the solution of the long syllable, other feet are formed of equal quantity, called

30 *Mesomacros*; as δολιχόσκιος.

31 *Pariambus*; as πάντολετορα.

32 *Hegesmocolius*; as περιβοητος.

The conjunction of two feet is called Basis, the foundation of every verse.

A verse is a certain number of feet joined together, and disposed according to a certain order.

The least verse is a *Dimeter*, the greatest a *Hexa-*

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meter. The measurement proceeds either by single feet, called *Monopodia*, or by two feet taken together, called *Dipodia.* But the measurement by double feet, rarely proceeds beyond a *Trimeter.*

A verse is called *Dimeter*, *Trimeter*, *Tetrameter*, *Pentameter*, *Hexameter*, from the number of feet, or *Syzygies*, (conjunctions).

A part of a verse, where the conjunctions are entire, is called *Colon*, (a member); where imperfect, *Comma.*

Colon, Ηφαιστ | σοι | δε χρη | μελειν—

Comma, Εγω δ' ατολ | μος—ειμι—

Or by single feet, as,

Colon, Τισει | αν, Δαναα | οι εμα—δακρυα | —Il. A. 42.

Comma, Μηνιν α | ειδε θε | α—.

When a verse is complete, it is called *Acatalectus;* When a syllable is wanting, it is named *Catalectus.* If a foot be wanting, it is called *Brachycatalectus;* But if there be a supernumerary foot or syllable, it is called *Hypercatalectus*, or *Hypermeter.*

Rhythmus, Rhythm is that peculiar movement of the notes in music, or of the syllables in poetry, which is imitated by the beating of a drum, or striking the fingers on a board.

Rhythm may exist without metre or verse, but the latter cannot be without the former. Metre or verse regards the division of feet; rhythm has reference to the sound.

By transposing the words, the measure of the verse will not be changed, the rhythm will.

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OF FIGURES.

Figures are either of words or of verse.

The figures of a word are, *Apostrophe*, *Cæsura*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, and *Tmesis*.

1. By *Apostrophe*, the vowels α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αι, οι, are struck out when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong; but this elision takes place, or is omitted by the Greek poets at pleasure. Thus, *Hom.* Il. Γ. 204.

Ω γυναι, η μαλα τᾰ̓το επος νημερτες ειπες.

Here the ο in τατο suffers no elision, in imitation of the ancients, who pronounced the following word ϝεπος or υεπος.

In many other instances, the elision is made and noted by an apostrophe; as *Hom.* Δ. 44.

Αι γαρ ὑπ' ἠελιῳ τε και ϰϱανῳ̃ αϛϱοεντι.

Vowels and diphthongs are even thrown out, frequently before consonants; as,

Παϱ' δε, Κεφαλληνων αμφι ϛιχες ϰϰ αλαπαδναι. Il. Δ. 330.

Παϱ' δε is here used for παϱα δε, and,

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is struck out; as ὦ 'γαθε for ὦ ἀγαθε, ὦ 'ναξ, for ὦ αναξ, ὦ 'νθϱωπε for ὦ ἀνθϱωπε.

2. *Cæsura*, is the name given to a figure, by which a short syllable cut off from the end of a word is made long. This happens among the Greeks after

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the first, second, third, and sometimes even after the fifth foot, as *Hom.* Il. Γ. 230.

Ἰδομενευς δ' ετεροωθεν ενι Κρητεσσι, θεοῖς ως.

Here the ο, though naturally short, is prolonged, in consequence of the stress necessarily laid upon the last syllable of Θεος, in the metrical pronunciation of the line, by which the σ is read, as if it was doubled.

3. *Synæresis*, *Synecphonesis*, *Synizesis* or *Syzeuxis* is the contraction of two syllables into one; as τειχει for τειχεϊ. An instance of this is found in *Hom.* Il. A. 15.

Χρῡσεω ἄνα σκηπτοῦχε, κἀι ἐλίσσετο πᾶσι Ἀχαιοῖς.

4. *Diæresis* is the resolution of one syllable into two; as αἴσσω for αισσω.

5. *Tmesis* divides a word into two parts, another word intervening; as ὁν δὲ τινα for ὁντινα δε.

The figures of verse are *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, *Dialysis* and *Synapheia*.

Antipodia, is where one foot is put for another, as a Spondee for a Dactyl in the fifth place of an hexameter verse—γενεαι μεροπων Ανθρωπων, Il. A. 250. an Iambus for a Spondee, ὁς ηδη, Il. A. 70, &c.

Brachycatalexis, *Catalexis*, and *Hypercatalexis*, will be understood from the definition of the different species of verse, where these figures are used.

Dialysis is a figure at the end of a verse, by which one part of a word is connected with the preceding, and the other with the beginning of the following line; as

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—απ' ωρων αιθε—
ρος δια μεσσυ. Sapp. 1.

This happens very frequently in the choric verses.

τας καλλιδιφρυ Αθα
ναιας————Eurip. Hec. 467, 468.

Synapheia is the connexion, or linking of verses together, so as to make them run on in continuation, as if not divided into separate verses; in consequence of which connexion, the initial syllable of a following verse has an influence on the final syllable of the preceding.

It was particularly in the *Anapæstic* and *Ionic a minore*, that the *Synapheia* prevailed.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

The principal measures are nine.

Dactylic,
Anapæstic,
Iambic,
Trochaic,
} composed of simple feet.

Ionic a majore,
—— *a minore*,
Choriambic,
Antispastic,
Pæonic,
} formed of compound feet.

These take their names sometimes from the number of feet they contain, as, *Octonarius*, *Senarius*, among the Latins; *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Tetrameter*, *Trimeter*, *Dimeter*, among the Greeks; some-

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times from the inventors, as, *Phalæcian*, *Sotadic*; from those who most frequently used them, as, *Asclepiadic*, *Aristophanean*, *Sapphic*, *Anacreontic*, *Alcaic*, *Hipponactic*; sometimes from the predominating foot or measure, as, *Dactylic*, *Anapæstic*, *Iambic*, &c. from their use, as, *Priapeian:*

From their suffering mutilation, as, *Scazon*, *Choliambus:*

From the combination of like feet, as, *Periodic:*

From a certain mixture of different feet, as *Prosodiac:*

There are innumerable others, which from the irregular mixture of feet, are called *Asynartete*, or Inconnectible.

The consideration and investigation of the different species of verse is reserved for the second part.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A syllable naturally short, as κος, ending in a consonant, followed by another consonant, either in the same, or in a different word, becomes long by position; as, κοσμος νηες.

Ἵπποι δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κοσμος, νῆες δε θαλασσης. *Hom.* epig. εἰς ὀικον των φρατορων. L. 2.

A syllable naturally short, ending in a short vowel, followed by two consonants in the same word, as τέκνον, ἄτεκνος, &c. in heroic verse, may be long by its position, though the same syllable would be short in

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prose, as appears from the *Iambics* of the *Tragic* and *Comic* writers;

Ὀκτώ· ατας μητης ἐνάτη ἦν, ἢ τέκε τέκνα· Il. B. 313.

Ιθ', ὦ τέκνον μοι, σπεῦδε, καὶ χοὰς τάφῳ. *Eurip. Orestes.* L. 124.

A syllable naturally short, ending with a short vowel, as τις, when the next following word begins with two consonants, may be long by that position; as,

Καιόμεναί τε δεταὶ, τας τε τρεῖ, ἐσσύμενός περ· Il. A. 553.

The last syllable of every verse is not, as it is usually called, common, but always long, on account of the pause necessary at the end of a verse. Hence, in *Anapæstic* verse alone, the last syllable must naturally close with a long vowel or with two consonants; because the Anapæst commencing with two short and ending in a long syllable, requires a stronger pressure of the voice in pronunciation, than any other foot. The syllable must therefore be either long, or the sentiment be concluded with the verse, in order to compensate the allowance made for the pause in other verses.

Not only at the end of a verse, but also at the end of a word, on account of the pause with which the word is ended, a syllable otherwise short, becomes long: for the Greeks pronounced every syllable more fully, and with a longer breathing than the Latins. This appears by there being frequently no elision made, when two vowels meet.

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This practice is more rarely imitated by the Latins.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' ἀντῶσι βελος ἐχεπευκὲς ἐφιεὶς. Il. A. 51.

Here the syllable ος in βελος is pronounced as if the σ was doubled. This happens particularly in Cæsura, because there a stronger pronunciation is natural and necessary; but it may happen without Cæsura, if the consonant be naturally harsh, usually doubled, or be followed by an Aspirate; as,

Ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὅρκον ὀμοῦμαι, Il. A. 233.

Ὣ πασαν· αὐτὰρ ὁι Πρωῖτος κακ' ἐμήσατο θυμῷ· Il. Z. 157.

Μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, αλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσαν ἅπαντες· Il. A. 535.

Πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὁ, τι νοήσεις. Il. A. 548.

A syllable otherwise short, though not at the end of a word, may become long by the roughness of the consonant closing the syllable; which is pronounced as if double; thus,

Ἄρες, Ἄρες, βροτολοιγὲ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα. Il. E. 31.

The roughness and harshness of the letter ρ which is very easily doubled, produces this effect, and renders the first syllable in this verse long.

On account of an aspirate at the beginning of a word, the preceding vowel which terminates the foregoing word, though short by nature, is sometimes long: for the spiritus asper was often pronounced like a consonant, or like the *Æolic Digamma*; as,

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Οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἅμα λαῷ ϑωρηχθῆναι, Il. A. 226.

In this line, the terminating syllable *ον* in *πολεμον* is long, because the next syllable begins with an aspirate, which adds force to the pronunciation, and operates as a *consonant*.

Α'ιδοῖός τέ μοι ἐσσὶ, φίλε ἑκυρὲ, δεινός τε· Il. Γ. 172.

In this line, the *ε* in *φίλε*, and the same letter terminating *εκυρε* is pronounced as if followed by a consonant, and the *δ* in *δεινος* is pronounced double; thus,

φιλεϝεκυρε δ δεινος or *φιλεφφ εκυρεδ δεινος τε*.

Some diphthongs also were pronounced as if preceded by an aspirate, or as if the preceding consonant were doubled; thus, *οἶκος, vicus; οἶνος, vinus;* hence the preceding syllable, though short by nature, becomes long.

Πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπιμείλια δώσω. Il. I. 147.

Poetic licence does not consist in the confounding of quantity; but in rendering syllables long in a certain position, and by a fixed analogy, which are naturally short.

Syllables naturally long admit of no *Poetic licence*, as *νικη, τἰμη, ψὐχη, χρῦσος*, &c.

N. B. Among the *Doric* writers we find indeed *τᾶς ἀυτᾶς, τυς ἀνθρᾶπυς, τᾶς βυλᾶς*, &c. but this is accounted for on different principles: the writer is using a different language, not a licence peculiar to poets.

Two vowels meeting in a word, though in prose, not considered as forming a diphthong by the rapidity

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of pronunciation in verse, are frequently sounded as one vowel, and make but one syllable; as,

Ἕως ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. A. 193. where the word ἕως must be read ὡς.

Ἀτρείδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε· τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ, Il. A. 247. where ιε in εμηνιε is pronounced as i, or rather je; for the ι in μηνίω has the penult long.

Ὅν βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες, Il. A. 403. where βριαρεων is pronounced βριαρων.

Διογενὴς Πηλέως υἱὸς πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς. Il. A. 489. where Πηλεως is pronounced Πηλως.

Γνώσεαι δ' εἰ καὶ Θεσπεσίῃ πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξεις, Il. B. 367. where εαι is pronounced η.

The vowel ο, *Athenæus* observes, was anciently used for a *diphthong*, Ath. lib. ii. c. 5, or perhaps with more propriety it might be said that the ο which stood originally for both the long and short vowel, was in some instances, even after the invention of the ω by *Simonides*, pronounced long like the ω, which will account for the following lines, *Hom.* Il. A. 342.

Τοῖς ἄλλοις·—ἦ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλοῇσι φρεσὶ θύει. Il. A. 342.

Ἕκτορα δ' ἀντὺ μεῖναι ὀλοὴ Μοῖρ' ἐπέδησαν, Il. χ. 5.

ολοησι must be read ολωησι, or ολωσι, or *olowesi*.

In both these lines the verse is deficient, unless ο be made long, considered as a diphthong ω or an *Æolic digamma* be supposed to intervene. But this defect may have been intentional, and designed to express a most vehement emotion.

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RULES.

The quantity of doubtful vowels in the former syllables of words, is known ten different ways.

1. From *Position.*
2. From *a Vowel before a Vowel.*
3. From *Contraction.*
4. From *Dialect.*
5. From *Derivation.*
6. From *Composition.*
7. From *Increment.*
8. From *Usage* or *Authority.*
9. From *the last Syllable.*
10. From *Accent.*

Rule 1. A short vowel before two single consonants, or one double, either in the same, or in different words, is almost always long; as,

Πολλας δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς ἄϊδι προΐαψεν. Il. A. 3:

Και μιν, &c. Ib. 201.

Εζετο, &c. Il. B. 42.

——ωτε ζευς, Il. A. 279.

Ωδε γαρ εξερεω, &c. Il. A. 212.

——μηδε ξιφος ελκετο χειρι. Il. A. 210.

Υψι επι ψαμαθοις, &c. Il. A. 486.

Exception. But a short vowel which closes a word, followed by a double consonant, or two single consonants beginning the next word, is sometimes short; as,

[a] Οι τε ζακυνθον. Il. B. 634.

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[b] —— ηδε Σκαμανδρον. Il. E. 774.

[c] Φιλει δ', ως κε ζωης. Theocrit. xxix. 20.

(a) Some however suppose, that *Homer* wrote Σακυνθον.

(b) And Καμανδρον, as μιλακος for σμιλακος in *Eurip. Bac.* 702; and μαραγδος for σμαραγδος.

(c) But some in this instance read ζαης or ζοης, as ζοη is found for ζωη in *Herodotus*. But this is not necessary: for we read in verse 5, ζωης as ζωιας.

It has been also thought ως κε may be a *spondee* before a double consonant, and that ζωης may be read contracted for ζης, as λαων, λω, λης, *Ib.* But this cannot be, a spondee being inadmissible except in the first place, in that *kind* of verse.

When two liquids, or two other consonants, which may begin a syllable, follow one formed by a short vowel, that syllable is frequently made short by the *Dramatic* and *Lyric* poets, more rarely by the *Epic* writers.

Ητε και απ—αλα—μνον. *Hes.* Εργα και ημ. *Bib.* a. 20.

—— γαμε ανδρα με—μνημενον ειναι. *Solon.*

Ειρε—τριαν. *Hom.* B. 537.

Αιγυ—πλιων ανδρων. Od. ξ. 263.

——ακρον δακτυ—λον κατα δακνω. *Batr.* 45*

ται αλφα—κτυλ—ιδες εντι. *Theocr.* 4. 52.

—— λαοσσοω Ηλε—κτρυ—ωνος. *Hes. Scut. Hercul.* 3.

Therefore *generally;* a short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid, may be considered either as terminating the syllable, which will of course be short, or as sounded in the same syllable with the following consonants, and then it will be long; as,

* This line is differently arranged in some copies.

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Μετρ—α δε τευχε θεοισι, το γαρ μετρον εστιν αριστον. *Phocil.* νεθ. 92. So also,

Γεινατο δ' αυ Κυκλ—ωπας. *Hes.* θ. 139.

——σπηλυγγα φυγων ολο—οιο Κυ—κλωπος. *Theocr.* 16. 53.

Πληγαις προσωπον φαλα—κρον εξωδηκοτα. *Eurip.* Cycl. 226.

——πρωτα φαλακρ—α πελει. Ep.

——Μελεδωνευς αγρυ—πνος ηρως. *Theoc.* 24. 104.

Ουδαμα νυν συνεβα τοι αγρυπν—ησαι δι' ερωτα. *Theoc.* 10. 10.

A short vowel before the slender consonants π, κ, τ, or before the aspirates φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid; and likewise before β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, always closes a short syllable among the *Comic* poets; as, before πλ,—πᾰνὸπλιαν την εμην *Arist.* Plut. 951, thus πᾰνὸ—πλος Αργειων στρατος *Æsch.* Sept. ap. Theb. 59. But in *Homer*, the first syllable in οπλιζω, οπλον, is always long; before πν *Ar.* Pl. 821—πρ—*Pl.* 28; before κλ *Ib.* 356-7; κμ *Ib.* 256—κν *Nub.* 385—κρ *Eccl.* 274; before τλ *Pl.* 477—τμ—Δυσπᾰτμε μειναν Αδωνι. *Bion.* 43—τν *Ran.* 337—τρ *Pl.* 515; before φλ *Pl.* 15—φν *Ib.* 213. *Theoc.* 1. 113; before χλ, as πολλᾰ μενο—χλᾰ *Theocr.* 15. 5; before χμ, ἑπ]α δραχμων *Theocr.* 15. 19; before χν *Arist.* pax. 544. so *Theoc.* 10. 37. φωνα δε τευχνα; before χρ, *Pl.* 484; before θλ, *Orph.* 880;—θμ *Ar. Pl.* 759, so αργυρεοιδε ταθμα* *Od.* η. 89—

* Some editions have ἀργυρεοι.

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Nub. 1437.—*ϑρ*, L. 708; before *βρ*, *Pl.* 564—*γρ*, *Ib.* 224—*δρ*, *Ib.* 49.

A short vowel before the intermediate consonants *β*, *γ*, *δ*, with any liquid following, except *ρ* alone, never terminates a short syllable. This rule is common to the writers both of *Tragedy* and *Comedy*; thus:

Before *βλ*, *Ar. Pl.* 117, *Eurip. Hec.* 354;* before *γμ*, *Ar. Pl.* 960; *Eurip. Hec.* 230; before *δν* and *δμ*, *Ar. Eq.* 768. *Eurip. Hec.* 23.

The passages in *Aristophanes* which contradict these rules must of consequence be erroneous.

In *Homer* a word of two syllables must never be so divided, that the first may end in a short vowel, when followed by a mute or a liquid; as *Il.* Z. 479, for *εἰπητ-ι πατρος*, read *εἰποι πᾱτρος*.

Sometimes also a short vowel before a single liquid, which is usually pronounced with a sort of double sound, is made long: or, in other words, the liquids *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, among the *Ionians* admitted before them the sound of a *Vau*, and the Poets were hence led to lengthen a short vowel before the liquids in imitation of this pronunciation. Thus *λ* in *Il.* E. 34. *μ* in *Il.* *χ*. 407. *ν* in *Il.* *δ*. 274. and *ρ* in *Il.* *β*. 773. As in *ἐυλαβε*, *ελιτανευε*, *ερηξεν*, *ερυψαν*, the liquids were sounded as if written *ϝωλαβε*, *ϝωλιτανευε*, *ϝωρηηξεν*, *ϝωρηιξαν*, &c.

* This line quoted from *Eurip.* either has an *Anapæst* in the 4th place, or *παρθενοις* should be substituted for *παρθενοισι*.

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And among the *Attics*, words beginning with ϱ were uttered with a double sound. See *Arist.* N. 344, 416. *Eq.* 543, 546, and 796. *Ves.* 1487. *Eur. Ion.* 522. *Elec.* 772. *Hipp.* 459. *Æsch. Pr.* 1031.

Δωϱα παϱ' Αιόλῳ—pronounced Αιουλῳ. *Od.* K. 36.

Αυτως δ' ἑλωϱια τευχε κυνεσσιν—*Il.* A. 4.*

Sometimes σ, though followed by another consonant, shortens the syllable; being cut off at the end, or even in the middle of a word, and therefore forming no position.

Ωϱη ἑσπεϱιη κϱωζει πολυφῶνὸς κὸϱωνη. *Aratus.*

Here the σ in πολυφωνος is cut off for the sake of the verse, so as to form no position. This sometimes happens among the *Latins;* as, Delphinus jacet haud nimis lustratis nitore. *Cic. in Arat.*

II. A VOWEL BEFORE A VOWEL.

A short vowel before another vowel is short; but a doubtful vowel before another vowel is not necessarily short as it is in *Latin.*

——Πολῠᾱικος πολεμοιο. *Il.* A. 165.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at pleasure, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong, as Ωϱῃ εν εαϱινῃ, οτε. *Il.* B. 471.

But this practice, in *Trochaic* and *Iambic* verse, is never admitted among the *Attic* writers.

* Some copies have αυτος, δ' ελλ.

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III. CONTRACTION.

Every syllable by *contraction*, or *Crasis*, becomes long, whether the contraction be made in a single word, or in different words.

Αυταρ ο συλα πᾱμα φαρετρης. *Il.* Δ. 116.

—δεκτο μεν ἱρα. *Il.* B. 420.

Παρειμι δ' ᾱκων. *Soph. An.* 282.

Ως τε δια τετων τ' ᾱγαθ' ἀνθρωπους ἐχειν. *Eur. Bac.* 285.

Ως αν το λοιπον τᾰ μ' ανακτορ ευσεβειν. *Ib. Tro.* 85.

Yet κρεα by *apoc.* for κρεατα, and γερα in like manner formed from γερατα are short. *Il.* A. 324. *Ar. Ran.* 56, &c.

Note. The *Crasis* in the last example from *Eurip.* seems to be peculiar to the Article; other words suffer a simple *Apostrophe*.

IV. DIALECT.

The *Doric* α used for η is long.

Εντοσθεν δε γυνᾱ. *Theocr.* 1. 32.

Κεκλυσμενον ᾱδεϊ κᾱρω. *Ib.* 27.

The *Æolic* α is short.

Δευρ' ἰθι νυμφᾰ φιλη—*Il.* Γ. 130.

But *Æolic* genitives in αο and αων have the α long.

Μυσᾱων θ' ἀι ἀειδον. *Il.* A. 604.

——ὑπ' Αινειᾱο δαμεντε. *Il.* E. 559.

The *Æolic* and *Poetic* third person plural of the

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first *Aorist*, has the penult short; as, ἐτυφάσαν for ἐτυψαν.

The *Ionic* α in the penult of the perfect is short; as, γεγάα, ᾶως, ἑστάα, δεδάα, πεφάα.

But μεμαως in the oblique cases, declined with an ο in the penult, has the α in the penult long, the consonant *vau* being considered as inserted after it; as,

Λαοι θωρησσοντο μεμᾱοτες ἐγχειησιν. *Il.* B. 818.

Whereas μεμαως, declined with an ω, follows the general rule; as,

Εν θυμω μεμᾰωτες ἀλεξεμεν ἀλληλοισι. *Il.* Γ. 9.

The *Ionic* α is short in the third person plural of the passive, and in the second person singular of the first *Aorist* middle; as,

Οἱ δη νῦν ἑᾰται. *Il.* Γ. 134.——πολλοι δεδμημᾰτο κῦροι. *Ib.* 183.

—— χρυσεην δ' εζευξᾰο δἰφρον. *Call. Dia.* 111.

But the *Ionic* α in verbs in αω, when a long syllable precedes it, and in the third person plural of verbs in μι is long; as,

Ειπερ γαρ θυμω γε μενοινᾱα πολεμιζειν. *Il.* T. 164.

——και μειζονες αλλοι εᾱσι. *Il.* γ. 168.

But if a short vowel precedes, the α is short; as, Ουχ ὀρᾰας. *Il.* H. 448.

The doubtful vowels α and υ are shortened by the *Attics*; as, αμυνᾰθω, φθινῠθω. *Eurip.* I. A. 910.—*Odyss.* Π. 145. Hence θυγατης used by the *Bœotians* for θυγατης has the υ short.

The old *Attic* dialect used by the *Tragic* writers,

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differed very little from the *Ionic;* but the *Ionians* doubled the σ at pleasure; a liberty never indulged by the *Attic* writers not even in *Tragedy* much less in *Comedy.*

The *Attic* termination in ιω is of the same quantity with the *Ionic* ισω, as νομῶ, νομῶσω; not so in the middle voice, ἀγωνῖῳμαι, ἀγωνῖσομαι.

V. DERIVATION.

Derivatives for the most part follow the quantity of their primitives; as, Η' μαν ἀυτ' ἀγορῃ νῖκας. *Il.* B. 370.—κεχαρηοτα νῖκῃ. *Il.* H. 312.

Many of the supposed exceptions to this rule may be annihilated by showing the mode of derivation to be erroneous;—thus, μᾰνικος is not from μᾰνια, but from μεμηνα, or the α may be made long by the double sound of the liquid ν. So Πρᾱγος is not from επραγον, but from πεπρᾱγα, νῐφας, νῐφετος, νῐφαις, are not from νῐφω, but from the second *aorist* ἐνῐφον; πνῑγους not from πνῑγος or πνῑγω, but from the second *aorist* επνῐγον. Α is long before μα in verbal nouns derived from the first person singular of the perfect passive; as, ὁρᾱμα, δρᾱμα, φυρᾱμα.

Although some celebrated grammarians think it preposterous that the derivative should in any case differ in quantity from the theme, or that different derivatives of the same verb should have different quantities; and others of equal celebrity, to avoid this supposed absurdity, form these derivatives from

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different parts of the same verb, contrary to the general analogy: there really appears nothing irreconcileable to the practice of the best speakers and writers in all languages, in forming derivatives of a different quantity from their theme, or that different derivatives from the same theme should be different in quantity: nor any thing in the practice inconsistent with the nature of language which can never be reduced to a mathematical certainty.

Thus in *English* we find nouns and verbs of the same origin differently accented, or, if you please, differing in *Prosody*—*v.* cemént, *s.* cément; *v.* escórt, *s.* éscort; *v.* confíscate, *s.* confiscátion; *v.* survéy, *s.* súrvey; *v.* interfére, *s.* intérference; *adj.* obdúrate, *s.* óbduracy, &c. Though the pronunciation of some words of this kind may have arisen from a regard to perspicuity, or may have been adopted for the sake of distinction, others of them appear evidently to be the offspring of caprice, accident, or ignorance; from one or other of which many changes in all languages have originated.

VI. COMPOSITION.

Compound words generally follow the quantity of the simples.—ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τῖμη καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ. *Il.* P. 251. ἔνθαδ' ἀτῖμος ἐων· *Il.* A. 171.

The privative particle ἀ in composition is for the most part short.

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Θερσιτης δ' ετι μυθος ἀμετροεπης εκολφα. *Il.* B. 212.

Ος ῥ' επεα φρεσιν ἰσιν ἄκοσμα τε πολλα τε ηδη. *Ib* 213.

Excep. But in some words of more than three syllables it is sometimes long; as, ἀθανατος, ἀκαματος, and also in ἀληκτος, ἀλοφος and the like.

The *Particles* δα, ζα, αρι, ερι, δυς, in composition are short; as, Δρἄκων επι νωτα δἄφοινος. *Il.* B. 308. —Κιλλην τε ζἄθειην. *Il.* A. 38.—Κοων ἀρῐδεικετος ανδρων. *Il.* Λ. 248.—Θεων ἐρῐκυδεα δωρα. *Il.* Γ. 65.—εξ ανεμοιο δῦσαεος ορνυμενοιο. *Il.* O. 865.

Nouns also, and other parts of speech forming the first part of a compound, have their final doubtful vowel short; as, αγχῐνοος, αρτῐθαλης, δῠμελης, &c.

Παν in the first part of a compound is short; as,

Αυταρ εγω πἄνα ποτμος. *Il.* Ω. 493. Αριστης πἄναχαιων. *Il.* H. 73. So also απἄν, προπἄν, παμπἄν, &c.

From a kind of necessity however, where three short syllables concur, παν is sometimes long; as, πᾱναπολω. *Od.* N. 223. Απᾱν is long by *Cæsura*. *Theocr.* 22. 86.

Υς, σῦς, πῦρ in composition are short; as Τεσσαρες ὰς εθρεψε σῠβωτης. *Od.* Ξ. 22. διος ὕφορβος. *Ib.* 48. Ηνορεης σκηπτυχε πῦραυγεα κυκλοι ελισσων. Υμν. εἰς Αρεα. 6.

Ευ scarcely ever has the diphthong dissolved so as to make the last syllable short, though ἠὐκομος has the υ short. See *Il.* N. 613. Where it is found otherwise, the passages are suspicious, and the *Dialysis* should be corrected.

Ευ however may be made short before a vowel,

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where the foregoing vowel cannot be cut off by apostrophe; read therefore,

Οφρα κε μειλιξαντ' ενοσιχθοις επιλωβαις. *Orph.* 601.

Μαντι Ευηρειδα. *Theocr.* 24, 70. *Il.* E. 76.

INCREASE.

VII. THE INCREASE OF NOUNS.

1. The *quantity* of the doubtful vowel in the last syllable of the nominative, remains for the most part unvaried in the other cases—γιγᾱς, γιγᾶσι; τυψᾱς, τυψᾶσι; αψις, ιδος, ισι; φορκυν, υνος, ζευγνυς, υσι.

2. The *increase* of the fifth declension is short in neuters in α, ας, αρ.

—ψυχη δ' επι σωμᾰτος επτη. *Hom.* Βατραχ. 207.

Εδρη τε κρεᾰτιν τε. *Il.* Θ. 162.

—και νεκτᾰρος εσιν αποῤῥωξ. *Od.* I. 359.

3. Masculines and feminines in ας, in αρ and λς (except καρ and ψαρ), and most nouns in ξ and ψ (ῤαξ, θωραξ, ιρηξ, κνωδαξ, κορδαξ, οιαξ, φαιαξ, φενακξ excepted), have their increase short; as,

Παλλᾰδ' Αθηναιην. *Il.* A. 200.

—κηρες—μελᾰνος θανατοιο. *Il.* B. 834. Ολβιων Αραβων. *Dion.* 927.

—ανδρος μακᾰρος κατ' αρμενον. *Il.* Λ. 68.

—βαθειης εξ ᾰλος ελθων. *Il.* N. 44.

Genitives in ανος, except ταλᾰνος and μελᾰνος, are long;

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Ω, Τιτᾶνας επέφνες. *Hom.* B. 274.

—εναργεα Πᾶνος ακουειν. *Ep.* L. 4.

In the dative plural of nouns, whose penult in the genitive singular is long, α is long; as, γιγαᾶσι, παῖσι, τυψαῖσι; but in nouns that suffer *syncope* α is short; as, in ανδρᾶσι, πατρᾶσι, μητρᾶσι—as, Ανδρᾶσι παυροτεροισι. *Il.* B. 122.

I is short in the increase of nouns of the neuter gender; as, μελι, ῖτος, *Il.* A. 249; and also in masculines and feminines increasing in ις, ιδος and ιτος.

Νυν δ' εκαθεν πολῖος, *Il.* E. 791—μεμαυῖ εριδος και ἀϋτης. *Ibid.* 732.

Ασπῖδος αμφιβροτης, *Il.* B. 389—χαρῖτων μιαν οπλοτεραων. *Il.* Ξ. 267.

Except αψις, κηλις, βαλβις, καρις, κλεις, κνημις, κρηπις, νησις, σφραγις, with their compounds, also βατραχις, κανονις, πλοκαμις, ραφανις, σισαμις, and other trisyllables, which have the two former syllables short. I is also long in nouns that have two terminations in the nominative; as, Δελφῖνας, τε, κυνας, τε, *Od.* M. 97—ἐπιδερκεται ακτῖνεσσιν. *Od.* Λ. 16. And in monosyllables, except τις and δις; as, ινα ταμη δια πασαν, *Il.* P. 522, and *Il.* β. 2—εανω λιτι καλυψαν, *Il.* Σ. 352—ῥῖνα παχ' ὀφθαλμον, *Il.* E. 291—πολιης επι θινα θαλασσης, *Il.* Δ. 248—and likewise in nouns in ις, ιθος, in ιψ, ιπος; ιξ, ιγος, or ικος;—as ορνῖθος μεν αμαρτε, *Il.* Ψ. 865—ῥραξε δε μιν, ριπεσσι, *Od.* E. 256—εσθλοι τετῖγεσσιν εοικοτες, *Il.* Γ. 151—ζωστηρα διδυ φοινῖκι φαεινον. *Il.* Z. 219. (αιγιλιψ, excepted).

Thus also αξ, πεξδιξ, ραδιξ, σκανδιξ, σπαδιξ, φριξ,

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with their compounds, and also the gentile nouns Γεργῖθες, Αἰθῖκες, Δεβρῖκες, Θεμμῖκες, Φοινῖκες, and according to some Θρηϊκες.

But nouns in ιψ, ιβος, and ιξ, ιχος, have their increase generally short; as, χερνῐβα αμφιπολος. *Od.* A. 136

Κεφαλης τρῐχας εν πυρι βαλλων. *Od.* Γ. 446.

The increase of νεβρις and καρις is varied. *Theocr.* Ep. 2. 4. *Ar.* Ves. 1522.

Monosyllables in υς, υος, neuters in υ, and masculines and feminines in υς, and υρ, increase short; thus also ιλῠος, ιξῠος, ιχθῠος, which sometimes however have the υ long by the supposed substitution of the consonant *vau* after υ, as in λυω.

η δρῦος η πευκης. *Il.* Ψ. 328. δειλοι μῦες. *Hom.* B. 292.

——δενοντο δε δακρῦσι κολποι. *Il.* I. 566.

Στας προσθεν νεκῠος. *Il.* Π. 321.

Τω δ' αυτω μαρτῠροι εσαν. *Il.* A. 338.

But δαγυς, and κωμυς have their increase long.

Nouns in υξ and υψ have their increase generally short; as,

Νεβρον εχοντ' ονῠχεσσι. *Il.* Θ. 248.

Χαλῠβες συφελην και απηνεα γαιαν. *Dion.* 768.

Except δοιδυξ, κοκκυξ, κηρυξ, γρυψ, γυψ, and κηυξ a proper name, and perhaps Ιαπυξ; the gentile Βεβρυξ has its increase doubtful.

Γρῦπας φυλαξαι. *Æsch.* Pr. 810.

——τερενα χροα γῦπες ἐδονται. *Il.* Δ. 237.

Nouns in υς and υν that have their nominatives terminated in both ways have their increase long.

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Φορκῡνος θυγατηρ. *Od.* A. 72.

——Γορτῡνα τε τειχιοεσσαν. *Il.* B. 646.

The quantity of the increasing nouns and participles frequently depends on the dialect according to which they are declined; thus, Πηλῆος, Πηλῆϊ, *Ionice;* Πηλέως, Πηλέϊ, *Attice;* βατιληα, βατιλεα; or on the form the declension assumes; as, τεθνηκοτος, contracted, τεθνηῶτος, τεθνεῶτος; μεμᾰῶτος, μεμᾰῶτος; Κρονῑῶν, Κρονῑόνος, Κρονῑῶνος. Hence appears the reason why Latin nouns in *on*, derived from the Greek, have the increase sometimos long, sometimes short; as, Ὡρῑων, ῑῶνος, or ῐ̆ωνος.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

The quantity of the penult remains unchanged in the present and imperfect, through all the voices and moods; as, κρῑ̆νω, εκρῑ̆νον, κρῑ̆νε, κρῑ̆νοιμι, κρῑ̆νω, κρῑ̆νειν, κρῑ̆νων; κρῑ̆νομαι, εκρῑ̆νομην, κρῑ̆νυ, κρῑ̆νοίμην, κρῑ̆νωμαι, κρῑ̆νεσθαι, κρῑ̆νομενος.

The quantity remains the same in tenses related, whether of the same or of different voices; as, ετῠ̆πον, τῠ̆πω, ετῠ̆πην, τῠ̆πησομαι, τετῠ̆πα, τετῠ̆πειν.—κρῑ̆νω, κεκρῑ̆κα, κεκρῑ̆μαι, εκρῑ̆θην, κρῑ̆θησομαι.

The quantity of the futures and aorists may be generally known from the formation of the verbs; it may be observed, however, that in the first aorist of verbs of the fourth conjugation, α, υ, and ι of the penult are short, when they are short in the future.

With respect to verbs in αζω or ιζω especially, it

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may be observed, that they have the penult of the first future and first aorist short, when the characteristic of these tenses is σ, particularly polysyllables: verbs thus terminated, which have the penult long, may be supposed to have a double termination in the present, viz. αω, or αζω, ιω or ιζω, and to derive their long quantity in the first future and first aorist from the presents in αω or ιω, which some of them are known to have—as, περαω, or περαζω, ἀνιαω, or ἀνιαζω. Hence derivatives in ατης and ατος, ασις, ανερος, which have the penult short; as, αμβᾰτος, ἐργᾰτης, may be supposed to come from verbs in αζω, or αινω, &c. and similar derivatives; as, ἰᾰτρος, θεᾰτης, &c. from verbs in αω, which in the first future have the penult long in ᾱσω or ησω.

Ουρηνι μεν προτ' ἐπλᾰσ' εφ' ὑδασιν. *Hom.* B. 73.

——εκλυσε δινα. *Theocr.* 140.

——και εφρασε θεσπιν ἀοιδην. *Hom.* υμν. iii. 441.

——και ακοντισε δυρι φαεινω. *Il.* δ. 496.

In verbs in αω also, the quantity of the penult in the first aorist follows the analogy of the first future; and the penult of their first future and first aorist is generally short, unless ρ or a vowel precede α, in which cases the α is long.

——γελασαν δ' επι παντες Αχαιοι. *Il.* Ψ. 840.

——Εκ χειρος χειρα σπασεν Αντινοοιο. *Od.* β. 321.

Μιαν μεμῖναι την δ' εσ᾽τον ημεραν. *Eur.* Med. 340.

Κνημην τε διεπερᾱσεν Αργειον δορυ. *Ib.* Phœ. 1403.

Note. ηρᾰταμην. *Il.* Ξ. 317. κερᾰτατα. *Od.* Κ. 362. πετᾰσας. *Il.* Φ. 115. περᾰσαν. *Od.* Ο. 427. are

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from ερχμαι, or εραζομαι, κερανυμι, πεταζω, or πετανυμι, πιπρασκω, not from εραω, κεραω, πεταω, περαω.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the first aorist in verbs of the fifth conjugation is always long, as well as in those which have the penult of their first future long; as,

Τρῶας δ' ἐκλῖναν Δαναοι. *Il.* ε. 37.

Αυταρ ἐπει πλῦναν τε. *Od.* Z. 93.

Περαγμ' ϗτ' εδρασ'. *Soph.* An. 245.

——οτ' αριστευν Αχαιων ϗδεν ετῖσας. *Il.* A. 244.

Ως τοι γυναθ' ελῦσα. *Il.* X. 335.

——ελυσατο κεσον ιμαντα. *Il.* Ξ. 214.

In other cases it is short, and is often lengthened by the duplication of σ, which also sometimes takes place in the future; as,

——και ευτ' επι νηυσιν ελασσας. *Il.* A. 392.

——εφρασσατο κηρυξ. *Ib.* 352.

——οφρα τελεσσω. *Il.* A. 523.

Ην συ κακῶς δικασης, σε θεος μετεπειτα δικασσει. *Phocil.* 9.

If the doubtful vowel be short in the penult of the first future and first aorist, or at least in the future, it will also be short in the perfect active, and tenses thence deduced; if long, it will be long in these also; as,

πεπλᾰκα, εκτῐκα, ηνῠκα, from ανυτω—τετῖκα, τετῖμαι, πεφῦκα.

But if in the first future the doubtful vowel be only rendered long by position, it will be short in the perfect; as, τετῠφα, γεγρᾰφα.

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The doubtful vowel in the penult of the second aorist active, in all the conjugations is short.

The perfect middle sometimes follows the analogy of the second aorist; as, ἐφρᾰδόμην, πεφρᾰδώς; sometimes it retains the diphthong, the syllable made long by position, or the long vowel of the penult of the present or first aorist; as, πεπρᾱγώς, κεκρᾱγώς, κεκρῑγώς, τετρῑγώς, ἐρρῑγώς, βεβρῑθώς, μεμῡκώς.

The third person plural in ᾱσι is always long, as is the feminine participle in ᾱσα.

τεθνᾱσιν τιμὴν δὲ λελογχᾱσ' ἴσα θεοῖσιν. *Od.* Λ. 303.

——αὐδὴ ὀλεσᾱσᾰ. *Od.* Τ. 265.

Verbs in ιω and υω produce the penult in the first future and first aorist.

In Τρῑς εἰς εον ἔπτυσε κόλπον, *Theoc.* 20. 11. the verb must be πτυζω, or we must read ἔπτυσε.

The proper reduplication of verbs in μι is short; as,

——τέκνον——ἔστο δῐδωμι. *Od.* Ο. 125.

——δῶον πεδίονδε τῐθησι. *Il.* Ρ. 750.

The improper reduplication is common.

Ἀλλ' ἀνῖεις, *Il.* Ε. 880——εμε δ' ὐδ' ὡς θυμος ἀνῖει. *Il.* Ο. 24.

N. B. The production of the ι in ανιει may be explained upon the principle already noticed, viz. the supposed insertion of *vau*.

A in the penult of the second conjugation of verbs in μι is every where short, except in the third person plural of the present of the indicative, the subjunctive mood, and participles active. ἵστᾰτον, ἄμεν,

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ἄτε, ἄταν, ἄθι, ἄναι, ἄμαι, ἄμην, &c. ἐσάμαι, ἄμην, ἄθην, ἀθήσομαι, ἄσο, στἄθεις, ἑσἄμενος.

Υ in the fourth conjugation of verbs in μι in polysyllables is every where short, except in the singular number active and third person plural; as, ζευγνῡμι, ζεύγνυσι; but in dissyllables it is always long; as, δῦθι, δῦναι, δῦμεναι, δῦτε, ἐδῦτε, ἐδῦσαν, ἐδῦτην.

VIII. AUTHORITY OR USAGE.

A in the superlative is always short; as, κεῖθε δὲ ἀϊνοτἄτος λοχος ἑπλετο. *Od.* Δ. 441.

Verbs in αινω have their penult always short, except ἰκἄνω, κιχἄνω· ἀυξἄνομαι is sometimes long; as, Ηυξἄνομην ακυων, *Ar.* V. 638—and φθἄνω in *Homer* is always long; but among the *Attic tragic* writers it is made short, as is likewise the penult of κιχανω, *Eur.* Al. 477. *Hipp.* 1444.

Verbs in αω are naturally short in the present and imperfect, but may all be made long by *poetic licence*, or by the insertion of *vau*; as,

——ναῦον δ' ορᾶ ἀγγεα παντα. *Od.* I. 222.

——και φρεια—τα μακρα νᾶυσιν. *Il.* Φ. 197.

Ουδε κατα μοιραν περᾶον παλιν. *Il.* Π. 367.

Nouns in αων have the penult long whether their increment be short, as in Μαχᾶων, Λυκᾶων, στᾶων, &c. or long, as in Ποσειδᾶων, Ερμαων, Τυφαων, &c. φαων, Ταβαων, and perhaps a few others excepted.

Neuter nouns in αιον have the penult short; as, ἐργαιον, ξοαιον, δρεπαιον, &c.

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A is long in *Gentiles* and proper names in ανος, and, ανις; as, Γερμᾶνος, Γερμᾶνις, βρετᾶνις; except Δαρδᾰνις.

A is also long in the penult of proper names, and names of stones in ατης, and ατις; as, Ευφρᾱτης, Αχᾱτης, Ασιᾱτις, except Γαλᾰτης, Σαμᾰτης, Σαρμᾰτης, Δαλματης, Αντιφᾰτης, Ευρυβᾰτης, and a few others.

A is long in most proper names of females in ᾱς; as, Νᾱις, Λᾱις, Πτολεμαΐς, Αχαΐς, &c. but masculine nouns, in ᾰς, have the penult short; as, Καλᾰις, Ταγᾰις, Θηβᾰις, and the like.

A is long in numerals; as, τριᾱκοσιος, and in verbal nouns in ᾱσις, ᾱσιμος, ᾱτος, ᾱτης, ᾱτις, ᾱτικος, derived from verbs in αω; as, κρᾱσις, ἰᾱσιμος, θεᾱτος, ἰᾱτης, θεᾱτης, πειρᾱτικος, &c. but in nouns derived from verbs of other conjugations the α is short; as, δυνᾰστις, δυνᾰτος, εργᾰσιμος, ελᾰτης, ερᾰτης, γραμματικος.

A is short in the penult of patronymic nouns in ᾰδης; as, Πηληιᾰδης.

A is also short in derivatives and verbals in αλεος, αλιος, αστιος, and αφος; as also in adverbs in ακις, and ακι, and in diminutives in αδιον, ακιον, αριον, and ατιον; as, διψᾰλεος, ειναλιος, θαυμᾰστιος, φληναφος, εδᾰφος, from φλυναω and εδος, πολλᾰκις, τοσσᾰκι, λοπᾰδιον, οσρᾰκιον, δηλᾰριον, δορᾰτιον, &c. except θωρᾱκιον, οἰᾱκιον, and derivatives from primitives which have the vowel long in the increasing syllable; as, κορᾱτιον.

Ανηρ has α in the nominative common, but in the oblique cases and in its compounds, it is long, as μεγανωρ.

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Verbs in ιω vary their penult; as, κυλιω, τιω.

Verbs in ινω have their penult always long in *Homer*, according to the usage of the *Ionians*; but, in the *Attic tragic* writers, their penult is short; as, τινω, φθινω.

Though nouns in ια, and ιη have their penult often short, and frequently also long in the same dialect; as,

Ηριπε δ' ην κονίη. *Hom. Il.* Ε. 75.

——μιανθησαν δε κονίη. *Il.* Ψ. 732.

Yet it is better to consider the penult of these nouns short, and that it is rendered long, either by using the diphthong ει instead of ι, and for which the ι has perhaps become customary with writers; or by the interposition of *vau*.

Patronymics and almost all other nouns in ινη are long, except ελαπίνη, and the feminine of adjectives originating from masculines in ινος, and denoting the matter of which any thing is made; as, Νηρῖνε, Ευηνῖνη, δωτίνη, αξῖνη; μυρρίνη, κεδρίνη, &c.

Nouns in ιτης and ιτις are long; as, Θεσσῑτης, μεσῑτης, μακαρῑτης, πολῖτης, πολῖτις, νεφρῖτις.

Some verbals, as, κρῖτης, κτῖτης, and a few others, are excepted.

I is for the most part short in the penult and antipenult of diminutives in ιον, and ιδιον; as, κορῐον, κυρῐδιον, γνομῐδιον, αδελφῐδιον, Σωκρατῐδιον, except nouns contracted by Crasis; as, ιματῑδιον, formed by Crasis from ιματιῐδιον, αργυρῑδιον, from αργυρεῐδιον, βοτρυῑδιον, ιχθυιδιον, &c.

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Possessive and material adjectives in ινος, and also those that signify time with the same termination, have their penult short; as, ανθρωπῐ́νος, λαΐνος, Ω'ρη εν εαρῐ́νη, *Il.* B. 471. so also χειμαρῐ́νος, θερῐ́νος, except οπωρινος, which in *Homer* is always long, but by *Hesiod* is varied.

Nouns in ιμα vary the quantity of their penult, according to the quantity of their primitive; as, κρῖμα from κεκρῖμαι, χρῖμα, μηνῖμα from χριω, μηνιω, ῑσω.

Derivatives in ικος, ιμος, ισις, ιτος, have their penult short; as, πρακτῐ́κος, νοστῐ́μος, κρῖσις, κτῐ́σις, ακρῐ́τος, αφθῐ́τος, ακλῐ́τος.

Patronymics in ιδης have their penult short; as, Νεσορῐ́δης, unless the penult be formed by the dissolution of the diphthongal sound; as, Ατρεΐδης, Πηλεΐδης, from Ατρειδης, Πελειδης; pronounced, Ατρεωιδης, &c.

Diminutives in ιδευς, and ιλος, and comparatives in ιων have the penult short; as, Δυκῐ́δευς, Εφωτῐ́δευς, Ζωΐλος, Ναυτῐ́λος, γλυκῐ́ων.

But comparatives in ιων among the *Attic* writers have the penult always long; as,

Φρονουσι γαρ κακῖον Ελληνων πολυ. *Eur. Bac.* 483.

Other nouns in ιων, when their increase is short, have the penult long; when the increase is long, the penult is short; and some are declined both ways; as, Κρονιων, Ωριων, βραχιων.

Verbs in ιθω, at least in *Homer*, have the penult long. *Il.* Φ. 302.

Verbs in υνω, υρω, υκω, and υχω, have their penult for the most part long, ιθῡ́νω, κῡ́ρω, βῡχω, μαρτῡρο-

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μαι; but if derived from the future, they assume the form of μαρτυρεω, and the υ is short; as, κῡρεω, μαρτῠρεω.

Verbs in υω have υ common.

Polysyllables in υνη, and some nouns in υτης declined imparisyllabically, have the υ in the penult short; as, γηθοσῠνη, βραδῠτης.

Diminutives in υλος, and very many adjectives in υνος, and υρος, and verbals in υσις, have υ in the penult short; as, ερωτῠλος, γηθοσῠνος, πισῠνος, μινῠρος, βλοσῠρος, λῠσις, φῠσις, χῠσις· οιζῡρος, εχῡρος, and a few others excepted.

Verbals in υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, and most of those that end in υτης, υτος, υτις, have the penult long; as, Κωκῡτος, ατρῡτος, ρῡτος, φῡτις, πρεσβῡτις; a few derived from the third person singular of the perfect passive excepted; as, λῠτος, δῠτος; hence αδῠτον, φῠτος, Ῠτος, and the like with their compounds.

IX. QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE LAST SYLLABLE.

A in the end of words is short; as, μοιρᾰ, τραπεζᾰ, ινᾰ, τετυφᾰ, ετυψᾰ. But nouns in α pure, (except verbals in τρια; as, ψαλτριᾰ, derivatives from adjectives in ης; as, αληθειᾰ, and feminines; as, ιερειᾰ, αγγελειᾰ, and names of cities taking their appellation from the names of illustrious men; as, Αντιοχειᾰ, Εατιειᾰ, the name of a hill, κωδειᾰ, caput, and ναπειᾰ, sinapi,) the Doric α for η; as, φαμᾱ, Αινειᾱ, nouns end-

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ing in δα, θα, and ρα, with a single vowel, or another consonant before ρ, have the α long; as, Αθηναᾱ, Θεᾱφιλιᾱ, σικυᾱ, σεληναιᾱ, βασιλινδᾱ, Ληδᾱ, Σιμαιθᾱ, καρᾱ, πηρᾱ, χαρᾱ, αγρᾱ, πετρᾱ, ακεστρᾱ, Φαιδρᾱ.

To this rule ηλιθᾰ, αγκυρᾱ, γεφυρᾱ, ολυρᾱ, Κορκυρᾱ, σκολοπενδρᾱ, ταναγρᾱ, are exceptions.

Accusatives in α follow the analogy of the genitive; as, Πηληῐ̈ός, Πηληᾱ́, Πηλεως, εᾱ́; βασιληῐ̈ός, βασιληᾱ́, βασιλεως, εᾱ́, at least in the *Attic* writers; but in *Homer* these genitives in εως and accusatives in εα are monosyllables, not so βασιλῆᾱ—*Eurip. Andromach* 1247. Αχιλλῆᾱ—*Ib.* 1237.

Dissyllables in α preceded by a diphthong have their final vowel short; as, Μᾶιᾰ́, βασιλεῖᾰ́ regina, but βασιλειᾱ́ regnum, has the final α long.

The first Aorist and perfect middle ending in ρα have the final α short; as, διεφθειρᾰ́, δεεφθορᾰ́, επειρᾰ́, πεπορᾰ́—

——και ενηεαγηρᾰ́ κορωνη, *Arat.*

All feminines in α from adjectives in ος following the analogy of the genitive masculine; as, δικαιᾱ́ following the analogy of δικαιυ, (except δῐ́ᾱ, μῐ́ᾱ, ποτμῐ́ᾱ, ῐ́ᾱ, and *perhaps* πεπειρᾰ́, and σεβασμιᾰ́,) duals in α of the first and second declension; as, Αινειᾱ́, Μυσᾱ́, and πολλᾱ́, with its compounds, and poetic vocatives; as, Πολυδαμᾱ́, Λαοδαμᾱ́, have the final α long. But feminines in α, when the genitive masculine terminates in a short syllable; as, from βαρεος, βαρειᾱ́ have the last α short.

Αν in the end of words is short; as, ᾰ̓ν, παμπᾰ́ν,

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Αιᾶν, μελᾶν, ποιησᾶν, στυψᾶν, unless lengthened by Cæsura, or an aspirated vowel following in the next word; as εσωσαν, ομοτιμοι, *Phocyl.* 35. But masculines in αν, as Τιτᾶν; and πᾶν, though not its compounds; accusatives singular of the first and second declensions, whose nominatives terminate in a long syllable; as, Αινειᾶν, φιλιᾶν, and adverbs in αν, as, αγᾶν, λιᾶν, περᾶν, (except ὀτᾶν) and also ωτᾶν have the final syllable long. But accusatives in αν from short nominatives are likewise short; as, ποτιδᾶν, φυζᾶν.

Αν is sometimes made long, on account of the pause, and παν is short in Pindar, *Ol.* 2. 153; but these are irregularities.

Αρ in the end of words is short; as, αυτᾶρ, ονᾶρ, νεκτᾶρ, μακᾶρ, except the monosyllables κᾶρ and ψᾶρ.

Ας in the end of words is long; as, Αινειᾶς, ιμᾶς, μεσᾶς, τυψᾶς, except nouns declined imparisyllabically, that do not form the genitive in αντος; as, μεγᾶς, μελᾶς, λαμπᾶς, σελᾶς, and accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns; as, Τιταναᾶς, τυπτοντᾶς, adverbs in ας; as, ατρεμᾶς, αγκᾶς, and also the second person singular of the first aorist, and perfect active, and middle; as, στυψᾶς, τετυφᾶς, τετυπᾶς.

Μαινομενε φρενας ηλε διεφθορᾶς. *Il.* Ο. 128.

Nouns declined parisyllabically, shorten ᾶς in the Doric dialect; as, και ἀ πιτυς οχνᾶς ενεικαι. *Theoc.* 1. 134.

μετα τροπᾶς ηελιοιο. *Hesiod.* εργ. κ, ηκ. 182. But

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Theocr. does not always make these short; as, οὐδὲ θυρᾶς ἀραξεν—2. 6. for he does not always follow the Doric dialect.

Ι in the end of words is short; as, ιφὶ, ὁτὶ, μελὶ, τυπτησὶ, Αιαντὶ, τιθημὶ, except adverbs or pronouns increased by paragoge; as, νυνῑ, ὑτοσῑ, and the *Attic* ι; as, οδῖ, δευρῖ, ταυτῑ, also κρῖ hordeum, names of letters; as, ξῖ, πῖ, and contracted nouns; as, σινηπῖ, κνηφῖ—*Il.* Λ. 639. Μαστῖ—*Il.* ψ. 500, and μητῖ for μητῖϊ—αφρικτῖ in *Cal. Dia.* 65. ἐγρηγορτῖ—*Il.* κ. 182, ανιδρωτῖ—*Il.* Ο. 228, μναιμωτῖ—*Il.* ρ. 363, have the final τι long; but this is on account of the Cæsura.

Ιν in the end of words is short; as, τυτησὶν, ερῖν, παλὶν, except nouns in ιν that form the genitive in ινος; as, ρηγμῖν; and nouns that have the nominative in ις or ιν; as, ῖν, ρῖν, λῖν, ακτῖν, δελφῖν.

Ημῖν, also, and υμῖν, have their final syllable long; but ἡμιν, ὑμιν, ἀμμιν, ὑμμιν, are made short in the poets by the Æolic dialect.

In other words ιν is made long either by Cæsura, by the insertion of the Æolic digamma, or from the duplicating nature of the liquid.

Nouns ending in ις are short; as, τρὶς, πολὶς, αμοιβαδὶς, τυραννὶς; but all monosyllables, (save τις indefinite) and nouns which have their nominative in ις or ιν; as, ῖς, ρῖς, λῖς, ακτῖς, δελφῖς, are excepted; and also feminine dissyllables in ις, ῐδος, and ῑθος; as, αρπῖς, ασπῖς, βαλβῖς, κληῖς, κνημῖς, κρηπῖς, μερμῖς, ορνῖς, σφραγῖς, and the nominative plural contracted; as, πολῖς for πολιες.

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Ακρις, περσις, νεβρις, are generally called common, and πατρις is for the most part short—και πατρις αρουρα. *Od.* A. 407.

Words also of more than two syllables, having two short syllables preceding the final syllable, have ις long; as, βατραχις, καλαμις, καινις, κερκις, πλοκαμις, φαφαις.

Words ending in υ have the final syllable short; as, συ, γονυ, γλυκυ, δακρυ—except the third person singular of the imperfect of verbs in μι of the fourth conjugation; as, εδυ, εφυ, εζευγνυ, εδαινυ, the names of the letters as μυ, νυ, and fictitious words formed from the sound; as, υ, γρυ.

Words ending in υν have the final syllable short; as, συν, πολυν, βραδυν, except νυν, μυν, and such as have υς long in the nominative; as, ιλυν, ιχθυν, ισχυν, κλιτυν; the last of which however is made short by Lycophron v. 1278; nouns whose nominative ends in υς or υν; as, φορκυν, those nouns that ending in υν are declined by υνος; as, μοστυν, and the first person singular imperfect, of verbs in μι; as, εζευγνυν, εφυν.

But the neuter participle is short; as, ζευγνυν, and so is εφυν Bæotice for εφυσαν.

Nouns in υρ are long; as, πυρ, μαρτυρ, though the same vowel in the oblique cases is short.

Words ending in υς have the last syllable short; as, βαθυς, κορυς, πηχυς, αδακρυς; except υς originating from contraction; as, βοτρυς from βοτρυες, or βοτρυας; nouns declined by ος pure; as, ιλυς, ιχθυς, αρκυς, αχλυς, νηδυς, ορφυς; nouns having a double termination

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in the nominative; as, φορκῦς; monosyllables, as, μῦς, σῦς, and participles of the fourth conjugation of verbs in μι, as, ζευγνῦς. Ἰχθυς and ὀφρυς vary their final syllable, and their compounds are sometimes short.

OF THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS BEFORE THE PENULT.

Rule. The doubtful vowels, α, ι, and υ, are generally short, but,

1. α is long, when it supplies the place of the Augment, as, ἄϊον for ἤϊον audiebam from ἀΐω audio.

2. α privative, though of itself short, is sometimes lengthened, where three short syllables follow successively, as has been shown in the rules for compound words; as, ἀθάνατος, &c.

3. α is likewise long before a vowel in the following words; as, ἀένναος perpetuo fluens; ἀέριος aerius, ἀειθαλὴς semper florens, vel viridis; Ἀονες Aones; ἄϋσσω ruo, irruo, ἀϊκὴ motus impetuosus, ἄϊκες from the singular, ἄϊξ impetus acris, ἀάατος, qui vulnerari nequit, &c. where the middle α is long; ἀκράαντος imperfectus; βυγάϊος, jactator, &c. ἐλάϊνος oleaginus; ἰάομαι sano.

4. Likewise in the derivatives of λᾶας lapis; as, λάϊνος.

5. A is also long before

γ—in σφραγίζω sigillo; ναυαγεω naufragium facio, ναυαγιον, naufragium, ἰθαγενὴς legitimus.

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δ—in ἀδηκὼς mœrore evictus, tædio affectus, for ἀηδηκὼς.

θ—in ῥάθυμος negligens.

κ—in ἀκέσιος nolens, διάκονος minister; λακέω pro ληκέω resono.

Likewise in numerals in ασιος, as has been mentioned above.

λ—in φαλαίνη balœna, &c. ἄλοφος non cristatus, ἀλοσύνη amentia, ἀναλίσκω; but this has been already explained on another principle. The same observation will extend to α before μ, ν, ρ.

μ—in ἄμητος messis, &c.

ν—in κράνιον calvaria, μανικὸς furiosus, ἀνεψιὸς consobrinus, Τιτάνιος Titanius.

π—in δραπέτης fugitivus, ναπεια sinapi; but δραπέτης may have α long from δρᾶω.

ρ—in ἀράομαι precor, ἀρητὴρ sacerdos, ἀρήτειρα fem. κάραβος Carabus, ἀμάρακος amaracus; μάρυομαι for μηρύομαι glomero; φλυαρῶ nugor.

σ—in ἐπαράσιμος execrabilis, ἐυκράσια bonus corporis habitus, κοράσιον puellula; but these depend on another rule given before.

τ—in ἄτερος for ἕτερος alter, θάτερον for τοὔτερον, in the compounds of λαας; as, λατομία lapicidina, λατύπος lapicida, διδυματόκος quægeminos peperit.

χ—in τράχυρος piscis quidam.

ι is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel in ἰάομαι sano, ἰάτρος medicus; ἰασιμος sanabilis, ἰήτηρ medicus, ἰυζω strideo, ἰύγη sibilus, ἰυγμὸς idem, ἰαχμος persecutio, πιερος mons

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Thessaliæ, πιερια, πιεριος—πιεριδες musæ—see before in the rules drawn from usage or authority.

2. In the compounds of ἰὸς venenum, as ἰοβόλος venenum ejaculans, &c. ἰοχέαιρα quæ sagittis gaudet; in ὄἰομαι puto, παλίωξις, insecutio, πρόἰοξις πιἀίνω sagino, ἰαίνω lætor, χιονοεις nivosus, φθιωτης Phthia natus.

I is also long before consonants in the following instances, viz. before

1. β—in ἀλίβαττον sale tinctum.

2. γ—it is almost always long, as in ριγόω frigeo, σιγαω sileo.

3. δ—in πιδύω scaturio, πιδυτης nomen proprium, χελίδων Hirundo.

4. θ—in ἰθύνω dirigo in *Homer*, but short in *Hesiod*; in ἰθύντως moderator, and the like.

5. κ—in ἱκομαι, it appears to be doubtful, and in its compounds long, as also in the derivatives, ἱκετια supplicatio, ἱκετιος supplex, νικαω vinco, φοινικοεις Phœnix, φρικαλέος φρικώδης terribilis; but the four last are long by derivation.

λ—in ἵλεως propitius, ἰλυοεις limosus, ἴλαδον turmatim, ἱλασμος propitiatio, μελίλωτον melilotum, ὁμιλαδὸν catervatim, ὁμιλεω conversor, πιλοω accumulo, constipo, φιλητεύω osculor, χιλεύω pascor, χίλια millia, χιλἰας millenarius, Ιλιον Ilium. But ι before the liquids may be considered long on another principle, already explained.

μ—in βριμάω fremo, ἱμείρω desidero, ἱμεροεις amabilis, μιμέομαι imitor, μιμημα imago, μιμητος imitabilis;

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likewise in the compounds and derivatives of τιμὴ honor; φιμώδης cami formam habens. See rules for quantity resulting from composition and derivation.

ν—in all verbs in ινεω, as κινέω, κίνυμι moveo, γίνομαι sum, fio, γινωσκω cognosco, δίνησις and δινήεις from δινεω instar vorticis circumago; ἐριν̃εὸς caprificus, ἰνίον, occiput, ἀκροθίνια, primitiæ, πινύσκω resipere facio, δελφινεος from δελφιν, ἀγινεω, duco.

π—in λιπαρέω flagito, ῥιπίζω ventilo, δῖπετης decœlo lapsus, ἠνίπαπε increpuit. But these may be considered long by derivation.

ς—it is always long, as Σεμίραμις, nomen proprium.

σ—in ἰσοφαριζω assimilo; ἰσᾶιος similis; ἰσαζω æquum reddo; ἰσοθεος deo similis, from ἴσος equalis; κονίσαλος pulvis excitatus; μισεω odio prosequor; Σισυφος nomen proprium; φθισηνωρ homines perdens; σισύμβριον serpyllum.

τ—in ἰτέα salix, σιτεύω nutrio, Τιτυρος nomen proprium; Τριτωνις, Τριτογενης, Τριτογενεια Minerva, φιτύω sero, planto, φιτυμα germen.

φ—in δίφαω quæro, and its derivative δίφητωρ; in ἰφι fortiter, with its compounds and derivatives ἰφιγενεια nomen proprium, ἴφιος robustus, ἰφινοος judicio valens; τριφυλλὶς trifolium.

χ—in κιχάνω invenio, κίχωρη, κιχώριον, cichoreum.

Υ is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel, in Ενυαλιος Mars, κυανεος cœruleus, κυανοχαιτης Epith Neptuni, μυελος medulla, κυθρος velut cauda muris in acutum desinens; μυοδο-

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κος receptaculum muris, πυελος balneum, πυετυη coagulum, πλατύαζω ore diducto pronuncio, ὑετος pluvia.

It is also long before consonants in the following cases.

Before γ in the oblique cases of θυγάτηρ filia, and in μυγαλέη mus araneus.

δ—in κυδιμος, κυδαλίμος illustris; κυδαινω and κυδοω celebrem reddo, μυδαλέος humidus.

θ—in ἐρυθριάω erubesco, ἐρυθρόαινω rubefacio, πυθεδὼν fætor, μύθέομαι loquor, and its compounds.

κ—in ἐρυκακέω and ἐρυκανέω prohibeo, μυκαομαι mugio, and μυκηθμὸς its derivative; φυκίον alga, muscus, and its derivative φυκόεις.

λ—in θυλακὶς papaveris genus, θύλακος saccus, κογχύλιον conchylium, μυλίαω dentibus frendeo, σκύλομαι, σκυλεύω, συλάω, συλεύω prædor, from σκῦλον or σῦλον spolium, σφονδύλιος vertebra; ὑλαιος silvius; ὑλακοω latro, and its derivatives; ὑλακοεις, ὑλακωδεις, ὑλακόμωρος, φύλοπις pugna.

μ—in the possessive pronouns of the second person, as ὑμετερος vester, in the derivatives of θυμος, likewise in κυμαινω fluctuo, κρυμωδης frigidus; λυμαίνω devasto, μυμόω reprehendo.

ν—in some words compounded with συν, as in συνιημι intelligo, συνεχες assidue, ξυνοω conjungo, Πρυνειος, a name of Apollo.

π—in λυπεομαι, doleo, τρυπαω perforo, τρύπανον terebra, τρυπημα foramen, and its other derivatives.

ρ—in γυρόω incurvo, κυριος dominus, μυριος multiplex, μυρια decem millia, μυραινα muræna, and its

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derivatives and verbs in *ρεέω*; as *πλεμμυρεω* inundo, *πλημμυρια* æstus maris, and in the derivatives of *πῦρ*, as *πυραμις*, *πυραιχμης*.

σ, it is commonly long in the first syllables before *σ*, as in *μυσαρος* abominandus, *φυσαω* sufflo, likewise in some compounds and derivatives of *λυω*, as *λυσις*, *λυσίπονος*, *λυσιζωνος*, *λυσιμελής*, *λυσιμέριμνος*.

τ—in *ἀτρυτώνη* Epith. Minervæ, *ἀϋτεω* clamo, *φυταλμιος* sator, *φυταλια* locus arboribus consitus.

φ—in *ἐιλυφάζω* circumago, *τυφοομαι* superbio, *τυφομανης* superbus, *τυφομανια* superbia.

χ—in *βρυχομαι* dentibus infrendo, *βρυχαομαι* rugio, *σμυχομαι* dolore ardeo.

υ—is doubtful in a few words, as in *πυραυγης* igne resplendens, *συριζω* fistula cano, *φυραω* misceo, and *θυγατης* a daughter, in the nominative case, and the oblique cases of *ὑδωρ* aqua.

N. B. In many of the examples above given, the Antepenult may be long by derivation or composition. In some instances this has been already observed.

X. OF QUANTITY DEPENDENT ON ACCENT.

1. Every circumflected syllable is long; as, *πῦρ*.

2. When the penult is circumflexed, the final vowel is short; as, *μῦσα*.

3. When the penult, naturally long, has an acute accent, the final doubtful vowel is long; as, *ὄρα*.

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4. Masculines in ος pure, or in εος, having the accent on the Antepenult, make the final doubtful vowel in the feminine gender long; as ἀγιᾶ.

5. If the doubtful vowel in the penult have an acute accent, with the last syllable short, the penult will be short; as, φόσις.

But the opinions of grammarians, on the subject of accentuation, are so various and contradictory, that additional rules would only produce perplexity.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Words composed of the same letters, having different significations, for the sake of distinction, receive a different pronunciation, or differ in prosody —thus,

ἰκᾰνον sufficiens, has α short.

ἰκᾱνον veni, has α long.

ὕλη sylva, has the υ long.

ὔλη the name of a city, has the υ short.

ἑᾰνος peplum, has the penult always short, and may be derived from ἕννυμι induo.

ἑᾱνος subtilis, from εἶμι εο, has the penult always long.

ἄριστον optimum, has the first syllable short.

ἄριστον prandium, has the first long.

The quantity of vowels is sometimes altered for the sake of the sound, or by the sound, the better to express the thing signified—thus,

Η' δε μεγᾱ ἰαχχησα ἀπο ἓα καββαλεν υἱόν. *Il.* E. 343.

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Πολλὰ λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἵππους. *Il.* E. 358.

In words of more than three syllables, which in Hexameter verse will of course form two Spondees, or a Dactyl and a Spondee, that is, two feet; or which form one foot and part of a second; as, ἀθανατος, ἀκαματος, ἀποθανεεσθε, ἀγορασθε, περιαμιδης, and the like, where there is no particular stress necessarily laid on a syllable, which might prolong it contrary to analogy; there will be so little difference in pronouncing the whole line, between a Tribrachys, and a Dactyl, that the former may be readily used for the latter, without injury; and this will account for many seeming irregularities in prosody, without supposing syllables on every occasion, where these apparent irregularities are found to be common or doubtful.

Καὶ βαλε Πρῐᾰμῐδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσε ἴσην. *Il.* Γ. 356.

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι. *Il.* Γ. 298.

Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' ἐυτείχεον ἀπονεεσθαι. *Il.* B. 288.

Words which are long by one dialect, are often short in another; as κᾶλος in *Homer* is used near three hundred times, and has the penult always long by the Ionic poetic dialect; while the Dramatic writers generally, if not always, have the penult of the same word short. In the Doric dialect its penult is always short. In Theocritus again, who uses the Ionic and Doric dialects promiscuously, its penult is sometimes long, sometimes short, even in the same verse; as, Πολυφαμε, τὰ μὴ κᾶλὰ κᾰλα πεφανται. So

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πλαγεις by the Attic dialect, has the penult short; πλαγεις in the Doric dialect has the penult long.

Hence perhaps it may be collected that the hymn to Venus, and some epigrams, commonly ascribed to *Homer*, are the productions of a more recent muse; for, Hymn to Venus, verse 29,

Τῇδε πατὴρ Ζεὺς δῶκε κάλον γέρας ἀντὶ γάμοιο
Φρυχθηναί τε καλως, και τιμῆς ἔννον ἀρεσθαι. *Hom. Εμ.* ὦ κεραμις. 4.

Neither does *Homer* shorten τᾶς, αυτᾶς, βυλᾶς, μυσᾶς, and the like.

For the same reason *Hesiod*, as *Cicero* conjectures, must have been much later than *Homer*. *Theog.* ver. 8, 17, 22.

Εργ' και ἡμερ. lib. i. v. 63. *Theog.* v. 585, 903; so ὀπωρῖνος long in *Homer*, is short in *Hesiod*. Εργ' και Ημερ.

Thus also τίνω, φθίνω, φθάνω, ποροσύνω, καταδύνω, in *Homer*, are always long. In the *Attic Tragic* writers, always short. φθῖσις, φθῖτος, ἀφθῖτος, φθινῦθειν, φθᾰμενος, in *Homer*, and by the *Ionic* dialect, are always short; φθῖσηνωρ is long.

Οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον γ' ἀλλὰ φθινυθεσκε φίλον κῆρ. *Il.* Α. 491.

Τυσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἑνα καὶ δύο, τοικεν Ἀχαιῶν. *Il.* Β. 346.

Ὡς κε πανημέριοι συγερῷ κρινώμεθ' ἄρηϊ. (κρι long.) *Ib.* 385.

Τιμὴν δ' Αργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' ἔοικεν. *Il.* Γ. 286, 289, Τίνειν.

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Κείνᾳ πορσυνέουσα λέχος· Τρωαὶ δὲ μ' ὀπίσσω. *Il.* Γ. 411.

Δίκας τινῦσα τῆς ἐν Αὐλίδι σφαγῆς. *Iphig. in Taur.* 339, et alibi.

Νέων φθινόντων μεῖζον ἄρνυμαι κλεος. *Eurip. Alcest.* v. 56.

Ζητῶν· φθίνει γαρ καὶ μαραίνεται νοσω. *Ib.* 201.

Τοὶ γὰρ φυτεύων παῖδας ἐκ τ' ἄν φθάνοις. *Ib.* 662.

Χωρει τρεμουσα κῶλα, καὶ μόλις φθάνει. *Medea.* 1169.

The even feet in *Iambic Tragic* verse admit not in the even places, that is the second and fourth, (there being six in all) *especially in the fourth foot*, an Anapæst, a Dactyl, or Spondee, but only an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys. Hence the proper names in the seven following verses, must have been pronounced, Antigne, Hermjone, Astynax, Andromche, Nuptlemos. See

Γαμους τ' ἀδελφῆς Αντιγόνης, παιδός τε σῦ. *Eurip. Phœn.* 764.

Μενελαος ἀγαγὼν Ε'ρμιονην Σπάρτης ἀπο. *Orest.* 65, et passim.

Η σπαρτιᾶτις Ε'ρμιονη, τη λεχρα γαρ. *Andr.* 889.

Ρ'ιφθέντα πύργων Ἀσυάνακτ' απ' ὀρθίων. *Ib.* 10.

Φρῦδος, μετ' αὐτὸ τ' Ανδρομάχη πολλῶν ἐμοι. *Troad.* 1130.

Ἄυτος δ' ἀνῆκται Νεοπτόλεμος, καινάς τινας. *Ib.* 1126.

Τω νηπιώτη Νεοπτολέμω δοξος γέρους. *Androm.* 14.

As the fifth foot in all these examples must either be an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys, it is

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manifest that these proper names must be pronounced in manner as above.

From this rapid pronunciation of the short vowels, we may collect, that as often as the Latin *Comic* writers, who exhibit this swiftest mode of utterance, used a word, the first syllable of which is naturally short, and the last naturally long; as, *bonos*, *malos*, *sedens*, *boves*, they so used them, that these dissyllables, when a consonant moreover followed, occupied, in the verse, either the place of two short or one long syllable.

This is not to be understood so that a syllable naturally long, which is besides produced by position, should be shortened, and that we should read bonŏs, malŏs, &c. but rather that the short vowels should be struck out, and that we should read, *bnos*, *mlos*, *sdens*, *βʀs*, *bævfs*.

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GREEK PROSODY.

PART II.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. DACTYLIC VERSE.

THIS name is derived from the principal foot employed in this kind of verse.

In the common *Heroic*, which is *Hexameter Acatalectic*, no other feet are used but *Dactyls* and *Spondees*. One foot constitutes a metre.

ÆOLIC verse, which is a species of *Dactylic*, admits in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the Catalectic part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGAOIDICS, (another species of *Dactylic* verse) require a *Trochaic Syzygy* (conjunction) at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*. Of these two kinds of verse, notice will be taken in the general enumeration hereafter.

DACTYLIC verse is measured by single feet, and a complete *Dactylic* is a *Hexameter:* whereas the other kinds of verse are measured by double feet.

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Thus: six single feet, all *Iambuses*, or *Iambuses* and *Spondees*, form an *Iambic Trimeter*, in Latin, *Senarius*.

Dactylic verse has been distinguished into different species; as follows.

1. *Hexameter*, or *Heroic* verse, consists of six feet, the fifth of which is generally a *Dactyl*, and the sixth always a *Spondee*, each of the other may be either a *Dactyl* or a *Spondee*, at the poet's choice; as,

Ὣς ἐιπὼν ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου. *Hom.* 5. 792.

Οὐ δηποτε Τρῶες πρὸπυλάων Δαρδανιδάων. *Hom.* 5. 789.

Sometimes, in a solemn, majestic, or mournful description, the slow heavy *Spondee* takes place of the *Dactyl*, in the fifth foot; from which circumstance, such lines are called *Spondaic*; as,

Ὦ Ἀχιλεῦ, κέλεαι μὲ Διϊ φίλε μυθήσασθαι. *Hom.* 1. 74.

A line, on the contrary, composed generally of *Dactyls*, admirably demonstrates celerity or rapidity; as,

Τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυφεν ἐκπεσε χειρος. *Hom.* 3. 363.

For the most advantageous combination of feet in a *Hexameter* verse, however, no general rule can be given. Harmonious variety must be pursued: for the most happy arrangement of words would pall upon the ear, if repeated through a few successive verses.

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II. HEXAMETER μετρος.

This is the ordinary *Hexameter*, in every respect, except that the sixth foot is an *Iambus*, instead of a *Spondee*; as,

Τρωες δ' ἐρριγησαν, ὁπως ἰδον ἀιολον ὀφιν. *Hom.*

This however might rather be considered as a defective *Hexameter*, than a distinct species.

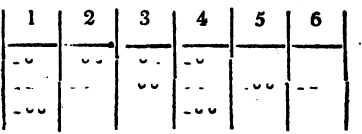
But in the foregoing sketch of Prosody, a particular reason has been given for the *omicron* in ὀφιν being made long.

III. PRIAPEAN.

This, though usually accounted a *Dactylic* verse, may perhaps with more propriety be divisible into two lines, and be reckoned two *Choriambics*, viz. a *Glyconic*, and a *Pherecratic*, which will be considered hereafter.

As this kind of verse was employed only on light subjects, and may be resolved as above, it is unnecessary to be very particular.

Scale.



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IV. PENTAMETER.

This verse consists of five feet. The first and second may be either a *Dactyl* or *Spondee* at pleasure: the third must always be a *Spondee:* the fourth and fifth *Anapæsts.*

This was the mode of scanning this species of verse among the ancients, as appears from *Quintilian.*

Among the moderns, it is more usual to scan the *Pentameter*, thus: The first two feet as before; then a *semifoot*, or single long syllable; and finally two *Dactyls*, followed by another *semifoot*, or syllable over; as,

Οὔτε ποδῶν ἀρετῆς, οὔτε παλαισμοσυνης. *Tyrtæus.*

Νικῴη δὲ θέων θρηΐκιον βορέην. *Tyrtæus.*

Divided thus, ουτε πο | δων αρε | της υ | τε παλαισ | μοσυνης.

Or thus, ουτε πο | δων αρε | της | υτεπα | λαισμοσυ | νης.

Ovid, among the Latins, and *Callimachus*, among the Greeks, furnish examples in abundance of *Pentameter* verse.

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V. ÆOLIC PENTAMETER.*

This verse, so called from the *Æolian* maid *Sapphho*, its inventress, consists of four *Dactyls*, preceded by a *Spondee*, a *Trochee*, or an *Iambus*;† as,

ὅς ἄν | δ̔ξων φρενας | ευμαρε | ως υπο | δ̔μνατατι
οἰνὸς | ὦ φῖλε | παῖ λἔγἔ | ταῖ καλαῖ ἄ | λα θἔἄ.

VI. PHALÆCIAN PENTAMETER.

This measure consists of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and a *Dactylic Dimeter*, or *Adonic*, and it may be formed from the *Hexameter* verse, by striking out the fourth foot, and the latter half of the third;

ος εχι

as, ἀνταϱ ἐπειτ' αυτοισι βελ ϡ πευκες ἰφιες.

--|-˘˘|--|˘˘|-- another form of the *Phalæcian*.

These *Phalæcians* are classed as *Dactylics*, because they may be thus formed from the *Hexameter*; but more particularly, because they admit variations, which better accord with the *Dactylic*, than with *Choriambic* metre.

The *Penthemimeris* contains five half feet, or two feet and a half, measured or counted from the beginning of a line; the *Trihememeris* contains three

* The twenty-ninth Idyl of *Theocritus* is in this metre.

† Sometimes the first foot was a Dactyl.

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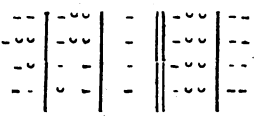
half feet, or one foot and a half, the *Hefihthemimeris* seven half feet, or three feet and a half, and the *Ennehemimeris* nine half feet, or four feet and a half.

Forms of Phalæcian.

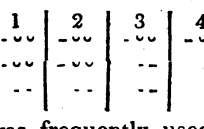


Sometimes an *Iambus* is found in the first place.

VII. TETRAMETER A PRIORE.

This metre consists of the first four feet of the ordinary *Hexameter*, with this only difference, that the fourth foot is always a *Dactyl.*

Different forms.



This metre was frequently used in *Tragic* choruses.

VIII. TETRAMETER A POSTERIORE,

Consists of the last four feet of a *Hexameter*, and like it admits a *Spondee* instead of a *Dactyl*, in the penultimate foot; but in that case, the second foot

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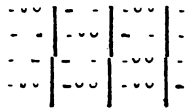
ought to be a *Dactyl*, to prevent the line from becoming too prosaic.

Various forms.



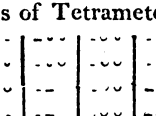
IX. TETRAMETER MEIURUS, OR FALISCAN,

Consists of the last four feet of the *Hexameter meiurus*, i. e. the last four feet of an ordinary *Hexameter*, only concluding with an *Iambus* instead of a *Spondee*. In this verse, the *Dactyl* was preferred in the three first places, though a *Spondee* was admissible into the first and second.

X. TETRAMETER ACEPHALUS.

This species of verse, if considered as *Dactylic*, is the *Tetrameter a posteriore*, wanting the first semifoot; but it is in reality the *Catalectic Anapæstic*, to which it is therefore referred.

Various forms of Tetrameter Acephalus.



All reducible to the Anapæstic measure.

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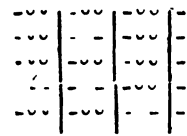
XI. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

This verse consists of a heroic *Hephthemimeris*, or the *Tetrameter a priore*, wanting a semifoot at the end, as will be seen by the subjoined scale.

Scale.

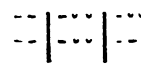


It was usual in this verse to employ all *Dactyls*. In the *Tragic* choruses, this metre sometimes occurs mixed with verses of a different construction.

XII. DACTYLIC TRIMETER.

To such verses as the following, this name might be given.

Varieties.



This species of verse is better included in the class of *Choriambics*; the former will then be called *Glyconic*, the latter *Pherecratic*.

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XIII. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, ARCHILOCHIAN.

The *Trimeter Catalectic* is a heroic *Penthemimeris*.

$$-\breve{\smile}\breve{\smile}\,|\,-\breve{\smile}\breve{\smile}\,|\,-$$

And such is the construction uniformly observed by *Horace;* but other poets, as *Ausonius*, sometimes made the first foot a *Spondee;* which was used, though very rarely, in the second place, and with injury to the verse, especially in the latter case.

XIV. DACTYLIC DIMETER, OR ADONIC.

The *Adonic* verse consists of two feet, the first a *Dactyl*, the second a *Spondee*.

The *Adonic* is usually joined to the *Sapphic*, or *Trochaic Pentameter*. In odes, one *Adonic* is annexed to three *Sapphics* to form the *Strophe* or *Stanza*. In *Tragic* choruses, it is arbitrarily added to any number of *Sapphics*, without regard to uniformity. Short pieces of *Adonic* measure still exist, and *Sappho* wrote entire poems in this short measure, which are lost.

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ANAPÆSTIC.

So named, because in any place, an *Anapæst* may be used.

This verse admits of four kinds of feet, each of four times, viz.

An *Anapæst*,

A *Dactyl*,

A *Spondee*, and sometimes, but rarely

A *Proceleusmatic*.

As, Αγετ' ω | παιδες || την γεραυν προ δομων. *Hec.* 59.

Ω ςεροπα Διος | ω σποτια νυξ. *Ib.* 68.

Δειμασι φασμασι | ω ποτνιά χθων. *Ib.* 70.

Ο' μεν οιχομενος | φυγας οδε νεκυς ων. *Or.* 1486.

15 An *Anapæstic monometer Acatalectus*, which is also called *basis*, may be varied in this manner:

Τινα Τρωιαδων. *Euripi. Hec.* 97. Two pure *Anapæsts.*

16 Ταδε θωυσσων. *Ib.* 115. Consisting of an *Anapæst* and *Spondee*, or a *Ionicus a minore*, and a syllable over.

17 Ποια δε πολις. *Ib.* 161. Composed of an *Ionic a majore*, and a syllable over.

Τας Ϝ' υπο γαιαν. *Ib.* 149. A *Choriambic*, and a syllable over.

19 Συνδωλευσω. *Ib.* 203. A *Dispondæus*, or double *Spondee*, an impure verse.

20 Ενθα νεκρων μετα. *Ib.* 209. Two *Dactyls.*

But the *body* of *Anapæstic* verse, is generally com-

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posed of *Dimeters*. The *basis* or *monometer* for the most part precedes the *Paræmiac*, which occupies the end of the sentence.

21 The *Paræmiac* is when after three feet of four times, one common syllable is over, or one syllable is wanting to complete the verse. It is so called from παροιμια, because many proverbial sentences were comprised in this measure; as,

22 τας σας δε ποινας. A *Spondee* and an *Anapæst*.

23 *Sch.* χρηζω. Χρησω διαπαν | τος ακυ | σαι. *Æsch. Pr.* 283. A *Spondee* and an *Anapæst* in the first member, and an *Anapæst*, and a syllable over in the second.

Thus we must read after five complete feet; and after six full feet,

24 Πηποτε | μοχθων. A *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*.

25 *Æsch. Pr.* 100. Χρη τερματα των δ' | επιτειλαι. A *Spondee* and an *Anapæst* in the first member, and an *Anapæst* in the second, with a syllable over.

Note, That in the *Paræmiac*, the concluding syllable, or syllable over, ought only to be subjoined to an *Anapæst:* A *Spondee* indeed is admitted in *Aristophanic* verse, but not in other kinds of *Catalectic Anapæstics*.

There are also other *Anapæstics*, viz. *Brachycatalectics*, *Hypercatalectics*, and *Catalectics*, terminating in one or two syllables. But these are found only in *Choruses*, *Monostrophes*, (or those that have but one *Strophe*,) and *Pindarics*.

In other metres, it is a fault, if single feet termi-

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nate a part of speech, i. e. if the words are not broken by the feet; but in these *Anapæstics*, it is a beauty; as,

Σφαγιον θεσθαι | τυμβῳ δ' ἐπιβας. *Eurip. Hec.* 111.

Δισσων μυθων | ρητορες ησαν. *Ib.* 126.

Monometers, *Hypercatalectic*, or *Penthemimer*, (i. e. containing five half feet)—By *Scaleger* called *Chorie*, *Stesichorian*.

Δορι δη δορι πεσ | σαν—pure *Anapæsts*. *Eur. Hec.* 909.

Ατρεως ἱπποβο | τα. *Ib. Or.* 1001. A *Spondee* and a *Dactyl*, with a syllable over, or an *Ionic a minore*, *Dim. Catalect.*

Δεινα δ' αμ' επον | ται. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 479. An *Ionic a majore*, *Brachycatalectic*, or a *Spondee*, and an *Anapæst*, with a syllable over.

Προς εμον ὁμογενετο | ρα. *Eur. Ph.* 168.

Καταβοτρυχος ομμ | ασι. *Ib.* 148. *Monometer Hypercat.*

The last, where there is any thing superfluous, is often resolved into two short syllables. Thus, in the *Strophe* of *Soph. Ant.* the following verse,

Αρστρων στιος ις | τος. I στυς εις στος. *Ant.* 347, has the last syllable resolved into two short.

The following verse στοναχησι τε και | γοοις. *Or.* 204, is called by the *Schol.* a *Dimeter Hypercat.* but it may rather be named a *Dimet. Acatal.*

So also:

Εσι μεγας εν ὑρ | ανω. *Soph. Elect.* 175.

Ταλαινα νυν σι. *Soph. El.* 1438, has been called a

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Monom. Hypercat. Dochmaic; though it is doubtless an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, i. e. two *Iambuses* and a half, or an *Antispastic*.

Αγετ' ἀμφιλοφον | ζυγον. *Soph. An.* 359. This verse is a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Glyconic*, *Aristophanian*.

Εκατα καταχαλκ[illegible]κον ἅπαν. *Eur. Ph.* 110. a pure *Anapæstic* verse.

Παδος ιχνος επειν | τελλων. *Ib.* 105.

Κρινει τρισσας | μακαρων. *Ib. Hec.* 645, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable, called by *Scaliger*, *Paræmiac*, or *Hephthemimeris*, *Pindaric*.

Ο' δε πᾶις Στροφιω | κακομητας *Eur. Or.* 1403, pure.

Δορισθητος | προς Αχαιων. *Ib. Hec.* 105.

Πεμψατε Δαιμονες | ικετευω. *Ib.* 99.

Ηλυσιν αρδρων | προτιθεισα. *Ib.* 67.

Ως μοι κρινω | σιν ονειρους. *Ib.* 89, a *Dimeter Catalect.* in *two syllables*, called by *Scaliger*, an *Alcmanic*.

The following verse from *Soph. El.* 174, is impure, or *Dactylic*.

θαρσει μοι θαρ | σει τεκνον; and also this from *Eurip. Or.* 205.

Δακρυσι τ' εννυχι | οις, αγαμος; and also *Ar. Pl.* 600.

Ου γαρ πεισεις, ὰδ' ην πεισης and τινα μεμψιν εχ ἡ | μᾶς ειπης; because an *Anapæst* does not precede the last.

The following *Archilochian* is *most* impure, Εφασμονιδη Χαριλας, *Hephæst.* p. 27.

Ποσιν εξανυσαι | μι δι αιθερος, pure, *Ph.* 167.

(In the *Schol.* to *Soph. El.* 134, φιλοτητος αμει | βομεναι χαριν, is called *Acatalectic* in two syllables. It

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shqulđ be called *Catalectic* in two syllables, i. e. when after one foot it ends with two syllables.)

Ξυνετες πολεμω | φονιος τε δρακων. *Eurip. Or.* 1406. Pure, being all *Anapæsts.*

Ενόπλος γαρ επ' ἀυτ | ον επενθρωσκει. *Soph. Oed.* T. 477.

Γοερον γοεραις | επος' εμα φρην. *Eur. Hec.* 84.

Μορφην εστ' ων | θεὸς ειτε βροτων. *Soph. El.* 201.

Αγετ' ω παιδες | την γεραν προ δομων. *Eur. Hec.* 59.

Αγετ' ορθωσαι | την ομοδουλον. *Ib.* 60.

Την χιονωδη | θρηκην κατεχει. *Ib.* 81.

Φρυδος πρεσβυς | φρυδοι παιδες. *Ib.* 162.

Ωλεσατ' ωλεσατ' | ωκετι μοι βιος. *Ib.* 168, a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Partheniac, Simmiac.*

Αετος Διος αι | θερια φιλε, χαι | ρε. *Scalig.*

Ουθ' ὁ παρα τον Αχε | ροντα θεος αναυ | σων. *Soph. Elec.* 184, a *Pindaric.*

θαμα βοτρυοεν | τα Διωνυσον α | δομεν. *Scal.*

TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a syllable, *(Stesichorian.)*

Αναπαισε χορων | τεκος ολβιε δος | κτυπον, ηδυν. *Ib.* Impure, an *Archebulian*, or *Callimachian*—though called TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable *(Simonidian.)*

Αγετω θεος ω | γαρ εχω διχα τωνδ' | ακουειν. *Hephæst.* 27. The following is still more impure, on account of the *Iambus* in the first foot.

Φιλω τερα ας | τι γαρ οι Σικελα | μεν Εννα. *Ib.*

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Δοτε Πιεριδες | λυρικων μελεων | μαλλερον ψοφον. *Ib.*

A *Trimeter Acatalectic. (Simonidian.)*

Παταγειτε ποδες | λυροεσσα λαλει | Διος ἡ θυγατηρ. *Ib.*

A *Trimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable *(Aristophanian.)*

Η γης αρστερσις | εηξαι δαπεδον | καρπον Δηους | θερισασθαι. *Ar. Pl.* 515.

Στιβαδα σχοινων | κορεων μεσην | ἡ τις ευδον | τας εγειρει. *Ib.* 541.

Αγε τ' ὦ Σπαρτας | ενοπλοι κυδοις | ποτε των Αρεως | κυνασιν. *Hephæst.* p. 26.

Ως αν μαλλον | τοις πηδαλιοις | ἡ ναυς ἡμων | πειθαρχη. *Ib.*

This last verse is called *Laconic*, and is impure, on account of the *Spondee* in the first foot.

OF IAMBIC VERSE.

The *Iambic* verse at first admitted the *Iambus* only, as may be seen in the following verse of *Archilochus*, its inventor.

Πατηρ Λυκαμβ | α, ποιον εκ | φρεσσω λογον.

But as this was not only burdensome to the writer, but ungrateful to the ear, on account of the constant recurrence of the same foot;

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,
Spondæos stabiles in jura paterna recepit. *Hor.*

Spondees being once received into the uneven places, a door was soon open to other feet: for the first syllable of a *Spondee* is resolvable into two

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short syllables, and thus the *Spondee* is transformed into an *Anapæst:* and when the last syllable of the *Spondee* is resolved into two short syllables, the *Spondee* becomes a *Dactyl.* And a *Tribrachys* is an *Iambus*, or short and long syllable, forming three times, resolved into three short syllables.

Hence the *Iambic* verse admits in the unequal or left hand places,

An *Iambus*,

Tribrachys,

Spondee,

Dactyl,

*Anapæst.**

In the equal or right hand places, i. e. in the second and fourth,

An *Iambus*, or

Tribrachys.

And in the sixth place,

An *Iambus*, or

Pyrrichius, on account of the closing syllable being indifferent.

* The writers of Comedy reject the *Anapæst* only in the last place; but the Tragic writers very rarely, perhaps never use it in the second or fourth place. Some Critics have therefore thought the verses incorrect, where this foot appears in either of these places, and that wherever these occur, the verse must be amended from the various readings.

In *Sophocles*, an *Anapæst* is very rarely found in the third place, and a *Dactyl* perhaps never in the fifth, because the verse would then sound too much like a *Hexameter.*

A *Tribrachys* is sometimes found in the fifth place, as well as an *Anapæst*, the latter more rarely.

Some Critics also observe that an *Anapæst* should never succeed a *Dactyl*, nor should an *Anapæst* follow a *Tribrachys.*

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An *Iambic* verse *in its constitution*, is composed of *Trimeter Acatalectics*; but there are others; as,

35 1. The MONOMETER ACATALECTIC, or *Base*.

Ιω ταλας. *Eur. Hecub.* 1074.

Επεσ' επεσεν. *Soph. Aj.* 625.

Μομφαν εχων. *Ib.* 180.

Εμεθεν δομων. *Eur. Or.* 987.

Ανακαλεσομαι. *Ib. Ph.* 1506. A *Ditrochæus*, on account of the common syllable.

36 2. The MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*; as,

Οτον ταχιστ | α. *Soph. El.* 1458.

Αχεσι συνωδ | ος. *Eur. Ph.* 1519.

Η των παροιθ | εν. *Ib.* 1512. B. προπαροιθεν.

Αϊδηλον αδ | αν. *Soph. Aj.* 613.

Ιμερος εχει | με. *Ib. Oed. Col.* 1804. *Or a Pæonic.*

Δαιμον ενυ | χα. *Eur. Hec.* 656.

Αφιλα παρ αφι | λοις. *Soph. Aj.* 624.

37 3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC, *Euripidean*, *Eupolidean*.

τεκνων εμων | φυλαξ. *Eur. Hec.* 1083.

Εις αιτλον εμπ | εσων. *Ib.* 1025.

Αναπετασον | πυλας. *Ib. Ph.* 304.

Αγαμεμνονει | ος παις. *Ib. Or.* 836. An *Agamemnonian*, hence the verse becomes *Anapæstic*, similar in quality to the preceding, and to the three following.

Διοτοισιν Ατ | ειδαις. *Ib.* 816.

Βαρυβρομοι | βρονται. *Ib. Ph.* 190.†

Χρεος εμπλετε | ποτε. *Ib. Or.* 151.

Ελεος ελεος | εμολε. *Ib. Ph.* 1293-4.‡

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Κλεινων Αγη | νοριδων. *Ib.* 225.§

Υπερτατων | πολεων. *Soph. An.* 1154.‖

The following are impure—

και σωφρονα πωλοις. *Ph.* 183.

προσειπε δ' Ορεστας. *Or.* 1438.

more properly *Ionics.*

† More properly than a *Pæonic.*

‡ Either a *Trochaic,* or *Anapæstic Monometer Hypercatalectic. Ph.* 169.

§ Rather than an *Antispastic.*

‖ It is called an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic.*

The following are impure.

Εκεσσ υτο ταυδ | ε γαν. *Ph.* 1072.

Φονος ενεκ' Ερινυ | νων. *Ib.* 1317. B. ενεκεν.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHTHEMIMERIS. (*Anacreontic.*)

Προσειπε δ' αλλ | ος αλλον. *Eur. Or.* 1418.

Ζηλωτος ων | ποτ' οικος. *Ib.* 971.

Σφακταν κυσιν | τε φονιαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1077.*

Αν μητε πελα | γος αλιον. *Ib.* 950.

Αινιγμ' ασυνε | τον ευρων. *Ib. Ph.* 1721.

Ανα κελαδον α | πο λεχεος. *Ib. Or.* 185.†

Επι κωμον εκπ | ετασθεις. *Ib. Cycl.* 495.

Ηϊοσιν αερμ | ατευσας. *Ib. Or.* 995.‡

θεων νεμεσις | εις Ελεναν.§

* Rather than an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic,* as the *Schol.* at *Or.* 1395.

† Or a *Trochaic.*

‡ *Anac.* 27. 1. It is also called an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic. Schol.*

§ Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic,* or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic,* θεων *Synizesis:* whence also it becomes a *Prosodiac Dimeter Acatalectic. Or.* 1442.

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The following are impure.

Δι ἀιματος ϗ—προλειπει. *Or.* 815. An *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic, Schol.*

Σταθεις επιφοιν | ιον ἀιμα. *Ib.* 1256. More properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Εκριθη δ' εις ἄν | εν Ιδᾳ. *Hec.* 644. *Ionic.*

39 5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Archilochian, Aristophanian.)*

Δι ασπιδων, | δι ἀιματων. *Euc. Ph.* 1300.

Βοαν Βοαν | ἄυτῶ βοαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1092.

Ελικτος ευϑ | υς ετι βρεφος. *Ib. Ph.* 655.

Εγω δε πλοκα | μων αναδετοις. *Ib. Hec.* 923.

Τον εμον αλιον | επι πελαγος. *Ib.* 938.

Ταδε σ' επεμενε | μελεα παϑεα. *Ib. Ph.* 1724.*

It should be remarked, that among the Greek poets, the same συναφεια is always observed both in *Iambics* and *Trochaics*, which is observed in *Anapæstics.*

* The following verse is impure.

βαλοιμι χρονω | φυγαδα μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

40. 6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Alcaic, Alcmanian.)*

Γυναικὸς αντ—ιοι ϗαβεντ | ες. *Eur. Or.* 1461.

Ο Φρυγιος η | τρικορυθος Αι | ας. *Ib.* 1480.

Λαιφος δεπαν | ασδηλον ηδ | η. *Ib. Alc.*

Γενομεϑα γενο | μεϑ' αϑλιαν | γε. *Ib. Ph.* 1708.

Ποθεινα δακρυ | α παρα φιλαισ | ι. *Ib.* 1726, 27.

Ατρεμας ιϑι λο | γον αποδος εφὸ | τι. *Ib. Or.* 150.

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11. 7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Alcmanian.)*

Ζυγεντα παιδ' | οποιον αδ | ονειαν. *Ib. Ph.* 340.

Μετεβαλεν ἀρμ | α ταν προς ἑσπ | ερον. *Ib. Or.* 1002.

Λεοντες Ελλ | ανες δυω | δίδυμω. *Ib.* 1401.

Ιαχα δ' ὑμων | θυρετρα και | σαθμως. *Ib.* 1474. B. δο-μων.

Θιασον ιερον | ορεσινάνεχο | μενσα. *Ib. Ph.* 1744.*

* The following verses are impure.

Φυγᾷ δε ποδι | το χρυσεοσανδ | αλον. *Or.* 1468.

Μεγαλα δε τις | δυναμις δι' αλας | ερων. 1546.

The latter therefore is called a *Prosodiac Trimeter Acatalectic*, the former an *Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic.*

12. 8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Hipponactic.)*

Εχων εμ' ὡς | τε ναυσιπομπ | ον ανραν. *Eur. Ph.* 1706.

Χαριν αχαριστ | ον εις θεους | δίδωσα. *Ib.* 1745.

Εζονθ' ὁ μεν | το κείθεν ὁ δε | το κειθεν. *Ib. Or.* 1412.

13. 9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Archilochian.)*

Τα λοιπα νῦν | ακουσαθ' οἱ | ἃ χρη παθη. *Æsch. Pr.* 709.

Ωμοις αριστ | ερους ανακλ | ασας δερην. *Eur. Or.* 1471.

Συλλαβεθ ὁμης | ον τηνδ' οταν | στειχη παλιν. *Ib.* 1189.*

* The verse is impure, when a *Tribrachys* occupies the last place; as,

Ην οιδα κἀγ | ω τινα πολιτ | ην ἡμετερον. *Al. Scal.* p. 176.

The last word must be announced ἡμετ'ερον.

Αυτουργὸς οἱ | περ και μονοι | σωζουσι πολιν. *Or.* 918.

It should be read γην instead of πολιν.

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Οις μη πελαζ | ειν αλλαλοις | ονυς γυποδας. *Æsch. Pr.* 718.

where without doubt, it should be read αλιςονοις ποδας.

Likewise a *Scazon* or *Choliambus. (Hipponactean.)*

Ακυσαθ' ιππ | ωνακτος υ | γαρ αλλ' ηκω. *Hephæst.* p. 17.

Ο μυσοποι | ὁς ενθαδ' Ιππ | ωναξ κειται. *Theoc. Scal.* p. 136.

4 4. 10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Hipponactean.)*

Αρης εν οιν | ω φλογερος εν | λογοις ερινν | υς. *Scal.*

Ο παντα παντ | ι Ξενοφανης | ανηρ γεγων | ος. *Laert.* l. 4.

4 5. 11. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Aristophanian.)*

Γελως ποτον | τι φαρμακον | μεγιστον, εν | βιω. *Scal.*

4 6 12. *TRIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic, Hipponactean.)*

Τη χρυσοπεπλ | ω Μοισα χρυσ | ων ὑμνον ᾄδ | ε καρα. *Scal.*

Ει μοι γενοιτ | ο, παρθενος | καλη τε και | τερεινα. *Ib.*

Των οκταπων | ευρων στιχον | Φοιβω τιθης | ι δῶρον. *Ap. Vict.*

* This species of verse is frequent among the Latin comic poets; as,

Ter. Si quippiam ¦ remiserint ¦ Philumenæ ¦ dolores.

4 7 13. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Archilochian.)*

Δεξαι με καμ | αζοντα δεξ | αι, λισσομαι | σε λισσομαι. *Scal.*

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14. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Ερως ιαιν | ει γαργαλιζ | ων σπλαγχνα δ᾽ ἐχων γα- λην | ην. *Anacreon* has even exceeded the measure of a *Tetrameter*.

There are also other sorts of *Iambics*, called *Iambelegi*, and *Dicatalecti*; as,

ψευδεισα δωροις | ἠτ᾽ ελαφοβολιαις. *Soph. Aj.* 178.

Εναντα δ᾽ ηλθε | Πυλαδης αλιαστος. *Or.* 1479.

Ει μοι ξυνειη | φερεντι μοιρα. *Soph.*

Ηως ἠνιχ᾽ ἱππο | τας εξελαμψεν ανηρ. *Eur.*

But these are *Asynarteti*; as, *Galliambics*, are more properly *Ionics*.

OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

The *Trochaic* verse approaches very nearly to the laws of *Iambic* verse; for it admits,

In the unequal places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*.*

In the even places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*,

A *Spondee*,

A *Dactyl*,

An *Anapæst*.†

* Some admit a *Dactyl*, which others reject.

† Some here add a *Proceleusmatic*, which is denied by others.

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But in the *Trochaic* verse, the unequal places remain untouched, and that more carefully, than the even places in *Iambics*.

The *Trochaic* system is commonly composed of *Tetrameters Catalectic*, or of two parts, *Dimeters Acatalectic* and *Catalectic*.

Note. That after six feet, there remains one foot and a common syllable, which is called καταλεξις. This foot is generally a *Trochee*, but sometimes a *Tribrachys*.

Των πολιτων | ανδρας υμιν | δημιοργους | αποφανω. *Hefih.*

Μη θανειν κλο | πη δ' αριγμαι | διαφυγουσα | πολεμιους. *Eur.* I. 1254.

Αλλα και ταδ' | εξαμησαι | πολλα δυση | νον ο Ερως. *Æsch. Ag.* 1666.

But some copies instead of ὁ Ερως have θερος.

There are also other *Trochaics* among the ancients; viz.

1. MONOMETER ACATALECTIC.

Αστιναντος. *Hec.* 691.

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or PENTHEMIMERIS. *(Pancratian.)*

Φευγε λοιδο | ρων. *Scal. Eur. Or.* 994. Πουτιων σαλων.

Ολιθριον εμο | λε. *Hec.* 642.

Πεδιον ασραπ | τει. *Ph.* 111. *Pæon. Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αυ δομος φοβε | ρον. *Or.* 1538.*

* The following is impure.

Πυ δ' ὁς εμοι μι | ας. *Euripi. Ph.* 159. *Or.* 1515.

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properly an *Epichoriambus.* φαεσια πορφυρε | α. *Or.* 1436, *Pæon. Dimeter Catalectic.*

31 3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Ithyphallic,* or *Phallic.)*

*Bacchiac. Βαχχε, Βαχχε, Βαχχε. *Scal.*

Τοξα τ' ευλο | γησω. *Hec.* 465.

Ιχνος εφερεν | εφερεν. *Or.* 1468.

Ου με παρεβα | φασμα. *Hec.* 704.

Αν με χειρι φα | νευσι. *Soph. Aj.* 409.

Τιθεμενα σπα | ραγμοις. *Eur. Hec.* 657.†

Οιον εργον | τελεσας. *Or.* 832.‡

* The person who celebrated the honour of Bacchus in songs—used three Trochees. Bacche, Bacche, Bacche, *Ter.* These poems or songs were shamefully licentious, and their very name was base.

† More properly than *Ionics*, as they are named by the Scholiast. The same may be said of the following line, on account of the common syllable.

‡ υπνωσσει λεγεις. *Or.* 173. is called an *Ithyphallic*, but is rather an *Antispastic.*

32 4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHTHEMIMERIS. *(Euripidean,* Lecythian.)*

*Glyconian. Ωλεναισι | ματερος. *Ph.* 313.

Καδμος εμολε | ταυδε γαν. *Ib.* 641.

Σφαγιον εθετο | ματερα. *Or.* 840.†

* So called because *Aristophanes* jocosely rallies *Euripides*, in this measure, subjoining to the first part of the *Trimeter*, this verse,

Ληκυθιον α | πωλεισε. *King on Or.* 727.

† The following are impure.

Ημερα δ' ἑ | πισχησει. *Hec.* 692. *Soph. Aj.* 400,

on account of the *Spondee* in the third place. It may therefore be an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic, (a Cliomachian.) Ph.* 217, 657. *Or.* 1375.

Ετερος εις α | γων ετερον. *Or.* 1537.

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More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. *Or.* 807, or *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Or.* 805.

Αἰωρημα | σιν πετραν. *Or.* 982.

Μελος βαρβα | ρων βοαι. *Or.* 1386. *Ph.* 692.

More properly *Antispastics*, *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Pherecratic*.

5. DIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Alcmanian.)* See *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Βαρβαροις εν | ευμαρισι. *Or.* 1370.

Ποι τραπωμαι | ποι πορευθω. *Hec.* 1099.

Σφιγγος αναρε | ροις ονειδος. *Ph.* 1722.

Φευγιον ασυ | καλλιβωλον. *Or.* 1382.

Τελος εχει δαι | μων βροτοισι. *Ib.* 1545.

Καλλιποταμος | υδατος ινα τε. *Ph.* 648.

Κρᾶτα φονιον | ολεσιθηρος. *Ib.* 668.

Χλοερα δεργμα | των κοραισι. *Ib.* 664.*

* The following are impure.

Ου γαρ εμοι θε | λει συνηβαν. *Anac.* 87-4.

More properly an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

†Οιανθεις ι | εισα βοτρυν. *Eur. Ph.* 238.

More properly an *Antispastic*, *Or.* 307, or impure *Ionic*, *Ph.* 1081.

† B. οιάνθας.

Σαρκων οσε | ων τ' εμπλησθω. *Hec.* 1071.

An *Antispastic*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*.—ων Synizesis.

Ον δ' εχω δρα | μειν ουκ οιδα. *Anac.* 24.4.

An *Antispastic* impure, so called by Antipathy. See *Antispastic*.

τας αποζυ | γιτιας δομων. *Ph.* 332.

Περγαμων Α | πολλωνιων. *Or.* 1389.

Stesichorean, or *Antispastic*, by Antipathy.

πολιον αιθε | αμπταμενος. *Or.* 1376.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

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6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Bacchilidean.)*

Ας εγημ' ὁ | τοξοτας Πα | ρις. *Or.* 1409.

The following is impure.

Γας εκ πατρω | ας απωλε | σεν. *Hec.* 947.

An *Asynartetus* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and an *Iambic Base.* *Or.* 1416.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Sapphic.)*

Οι δε προς θρο | νους εσω μο | λοντες. *Or.* 1408.

Ω τεκνον τε | κνον ταλαινας | ματρος. *Hec.* 694.

The following, Λευκον δ' εμβα | λωτα πηχυν φερνοις. *Or.* 1466, is a *Trochaic;* or an *Asynartetus*, of an *Ithyphallic* and *Anapæstic* base, if the δ' be struck out, which is not found in the ancient editions. It is in the above form an *Antispastic*, compare *Hec.* 929. 1074. *Or.* 166.

Εννεπωσι | κατθανη κατθ | ανη. *Or.* 1462. A *Stesichorean* or *Asynartete*, from an *Ithyphallic*, and an *Iambic base.*

Μηχαρ οριζο | μαι γαμω δυσ | φρονος. *Æsch. Suppl.* 395. Pauw; or rather an *Epichoriambic Trimeter Catalectic. Schütz.* οριζε μοι.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Sotadic, Archilochian.)*

Ζευ πατερ, γα | μον μεν ωκ ἑ | δαισαμην. *Hephæst.*

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Archilochian.)*

Ουκ Ιαμβος | αλλα σε Τρο | χαιος αρδει. *Scal.*

The following verse is impure. *(Stesichorean.)*

Οθεν ερις το | τε πτερωτον | αελιω. *Or.* 1001.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Sapphic.)*

Ηλθον εις δο | μως ιν αυθ' ἑ | καστοι λεγω. *Or.* 1400.

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59 11. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Sotadic.)*

Ουκ αλις πο | νηριας ην | προσθες αυ σε | αυτον. *Scal.*

Ουδ' Αμειψι | αν ὁρατε | πτωχον ουτ' ἐ | φ' ἡμιν. *Hephæst.*

60. 12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. *(Archilochian, Epicharmian, Hipponactean.)*

This kind of verse is very familiar to the *Tragic* and *Comic* poets.

Πυ' στιν ὑτος | ὸς πεφευγε | τ'ὑμον εκδο | μων ξιφος. *Or.* 1506. Pure. B. has εκ δομων τυμον ξιφος.

Πανταχυ ζην | ἡδυ μαλλον | η θανειν τοις σωφρουσιν. *Ib.* 1509.

Απεχε φασγα | νον πελας γαρ | δεινον αυταυ | γει φονον. *Ib.* 1519.

Μενελεων δ' υ | τ ἀβρος ημιν | αναλαβειν ει | σω ξιφυς. *Ib.* 1531.

Αλλα μετα βυ | λευσομεσθα | τυτο δ' υ κα | λως λεγεις. *Ib.* 1526.

Ηχες ειτ ἐ | γω δικην δω | σω κακων ὁ | μη σφαλεις. *Eur.* I. A. 384.

Αδικια γ' ω | θεοῖ Μυκηναις | μη 'νθαδ' ανακα | λει θευς. *Ph.* 621. B. γε ση ω—611.

In *Trochaic* verse, the *Tragic* poets observed this rule,

——Finis ut quarti pedis
Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

For this reason, Morell has corrected the following verses, as under.

Και γαρ υδε | τοι λιαν γ' ἐ | μοι. *Eur.* I. A. 1385.

τοι λιαν γε | μοι—thus, τυσδε | μοι. *Æsch. Ag.* 167 I.

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Τον τε της θε | ας παιδ', ω τεκ | νον γ' ὦ δευς' ἑ | λκυθας. *Ib.* I. A. 1339.

Observe also in the second place, and third, an *Epitritus quartus*, instead of a *Ditrochæus*, or *Epitritus secundus*.

Corrected thus, Τοντε παιδα | της θεας, τε-κνον, ὦ γε δευς' | ε.—

Or thus, Τον τε της θε | ας τε-κνον, παιδ' | ὦγε—

Προς γενειαι | δος, προς δεξι | ας σης προς τε | μητερος. *Ib.* 909.

Amended thus, Προς γενειαι | δος τε, σης τε | δεξιας | προς μητερος.

Or if it be allowed to make ει short, or if ειαι be a synizesis, then thus, Προς γε-νειαδος | δεξιας προς | σης τε, προς τε | μητερος.

Or thus, Δεξιας προς | σης, γε-νειαδος | σης τε, προς τε | μητερος.

Τι το δικαιον | τωγ' αρ ε | χοιμεν αντειπ | ειν επος. *Ibid.* 1391.

This line is variously corrected.

By Canter and Barnes, thus, τωτογ' αρ ε |

By Morell, thus, τωτογ' αρ' ων | εχομεν αντειπ | ειν.

Or thus, τωτ; εχομεν | αραγ' ἀντειπ | ειν.

Τι δε φευγεις τεκ | νον; Τον Αχιλλε | α τον ιδειν αισχ | υνομαι. *Ib.* 1341.

Where Barnes only says that the last syllable in Αχιλλεα ought to be long.

But there is an *Anapæst* in the first place; a *Dactyl* in the third and fifth, and the comma, or part of

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the member is not separated, as the course or nature of the measure requires.

Morell reads thus, *Τι δε τε-κνον φευγ | εις; τον Αχι-λεα | τον ισιδειν αισχ | υνομαι.*

Μαρτυρεις σαυτ | ω. Τα τυ θε | υ μαθων χρησ | ηνω. Ion. 532.

Morell reads, *| ω' τα τυ θευ | επιμαθων χρησ | —*

Ωδε παμπη | δηνδε πας λα | ος. Æsch. Per. 726. *Sch. πας λαος.*

Morell would read, *δην δε λαος | πας*—so *αστυ | παν. —v.* 727.

Στειχετε δ' ουγε | ροντες προς δο | μως πεπρωμε | νης τυσδε. Ag. 1668.

This verse is faulty, in that in the first place it has a *Dactyl*, in the third and seventh place two *Spondees*, nor are the commas rightly separated.

Stanley strikes out *τυσδε*—Others would read,

Στειχετε γερον | τες δε προς δο | μως πεπρωμε | νης τεως or *σφεως.*

Morell amends thus, *Στειχε δ' οιγε | ροντες ηδη | προς δομως πε | πρωμενως.*

Again, *Σωφρονος γνω | μης δ' αμαρτη | του κρατυν | —Ib.* 1675.

Stanley reads, *μης δ' αμαρτειν | τον κρατυντα | δυσ-φορον.*

Pauw, *μης δ' αμαρτειν | τω κρατυντι δυσφορον*; but this contradicts all the ancient editions, and the manuscript.

Σ. γ. δ' ην αμαρτειν εις τον κρατυντα.

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Morell would read, Σωφρονος γνω | μης δ' ἄρ' εστ' ἰις | τον κρισσυντ' ἀ | μαρταν ειν.

Est certe abhorrere a recta mente in imperantem.

It is to be observed that the prepositions, or *a* in composition, although attached to the beginning of words, may be considered as single words; as,

Ταυτα μοι δι | πλη μεριμν' α | φραστος εστιν | ευ φρεσι. *Æsch. Pers.* 163.

Οδε γαμος τις | εισχε την προ | φασιν ἡμ' ἐκομισ' ἐκ δο μων. *Eur.* I. A. 884.

But on account of the *Anapæst* in the fifth place, it ought to be read, εισχε προφασιν | ἡ μ' ἐκομισεν | —See below, I. A. 336, 324.

But the following may stand, where the pause, or first comma, may be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, instead of the common *Acatalectic*, on account of the diversity of the things spoken of.

Ει δοκει, στειχ | ωμεν | Ω γεν | ναιον εμη | κως επος. *Soph. Phil.* 1442.

The following may be thus corrected *en passant*.

Τις δητ' ἐν πυ | λαισι θορυβος | —*Eur.* I. A. 317.

read, Τις ἄρα γ' εν πυ | —or, Τις γαρ εν πυ | —

Πολεως· ως αρ | χων αυηρ πας | —*Ib.* 375, read πολιος—

Αποτρεπω τ' ἀ | ληθες. Ουτοι | καταινω λι | αν σ' εγω. *Ib.* 336.

Where in the fifth place, there is an *Iambus*. *Barnes*, not more fortunate, instead of an *Iambus*, gives a *Spondee*.

— | ληθες Ουτοι | καταινω λι | —

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or,— | ληθες. Ου κατ | αινησω λι | —

read, — | ληθες. Ου κατ' | αινεσω λι | αν σ' ἐγω.

— ‖ μυριον ὁ | ρᾶν φαος. *Ib.* 1394. read— ‖ μυριον γ' ὁ | —or, μυριον ἐσο | ρᾶν φαος.

Βαρβαρων Ελλ | ηνας ἐικος | αρχεῖν· Αλλ' ϗ | βαρβαρους. *Ib.* 1400.

Grotius reads, αρχειν—*Doric*;—but without necessity. B. βαρβαρωνδ'—

Morell would read—Ελλ | ηνας αρχειν | ἐικος· Αλλ' ϗ | —

Εα· τινος δ' ἐ | —*Ion.* 540, εα a *Synizesis*, as sometimes Ιω monosyllabically.

Παις· ἤ σοι γε | —*Ib.* 559, read Παις ὅ σοι γε | —*Scal.*

— ‖ ὁ ποτμος σ' ἐξευ | ρεν, τεκνον. *Ib.* 554. read,

— ‖ ὁ ποτμος ἐξευ | ρε σε τε-κνον. See *v.* 1254. or,

‖ σε τε-κνον εξευ | ρεν ὁ πο-τμος. or,

‖ σ' ὁ ποτμος εξευ | ρεν, τεκνον.

The first syllable in ποτμος is short in *Æsch. Pr.* 198. *Orph. Argonaut.* 1288.

Εξειμι πατε | ρα δε γε μοι δος ‖ *Ph.* 618. *Barnes.*

Ειμι τονδε | πατερα μοι δος. *King. Valck.*

—καλα μηχα | νηματα. *Eur. Herc. f.* 855.

There is perhaps no other instance in which this poet makes the first syllable in καλος long.

Read,— ‖ καλα τα μηχα | νηματα, or with *Scal.* καινα μηχα | νηματα.

Δεινος· μυκᾶ | ται—*Ib.* 870. read δεινα—*Cant.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δωμα Πευ | θεως αλλ' ἐξαν | ιστατ. *Bacch.* 606.

—τος το Πευθεως | δωμ· αλλ' ἐξαν | —*Canter.*

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Διατιναξαν | τος δ' Πενθε | ως· αλλ' ἐξαν | —*Barnes.*

But *Morell* supposes this line irremediable, without omitting the αλλα, as the only means of avoiding the *Spondee* in the uneven places; and changing it into ατας: so that according to him, the line will read

Διατιναξαν | τος το Πενθεως | δ' Ατας ἐξαν | ιστατε.

— ‖ Ωσπερ ϑηλει | ας πιλας. *Æsch. Ag.* 1663. read αστε.

Μη πρετιμη | σης ματαιων | των δ' ὑλαγμα | των. *Ib.* 1664.

Και συ ϑησο | μεν κρατυντε | τωνδε δωμα | των. *Ibid.* 1665.

Stanley from the Scholiast, reads, τωνδ' υλαγματων· Εγω.

Και συ ϑησο | μεν κρατυντε | τωνδε δωμα | των καλως. *Canter.*—των· Εγω.

Και συ παντ' ευ | ϑησομεν κρα | τυντε τωνδε | δωματων. *Pauw.*

Morell prefers Και συ τωνδε | δωματων ευ | ταδε | κρατυντε ϑησομεν. Or thus,

Και συ ϑησομεν | ευ κρατυντε | παντα τωνδε | δωματων.

Or, as the poets frequently change the measure at the end of the play; if *Trimeter Hypercatalectic* be allowable; and that the sense may be more complete, he would alter the verse thus:

Ταδ' ἄρα ϑησομεν | ευκρατυντε | τωνδε δωμα | των.

Or, Παντα ϑησομεν | ευ.—

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Those verses are impure, which have a *Spondee* in the seventh place; as,

Μη προτιμα | δητ' ἰμε χρη | τω σκοτω δι | καζεσθαι. *Hephæst.* 19, 89.

Also the *Trochees* of *Eupolis*, where a *Spondee* is used promiscuously; and an *Iambus* in the fourth place: such are *Ar.* N. 518, &c.

Ω θεσμε | νοι κατερω | περος γ' ὑμας ἐ | λευθερως.

Those may also be considered impure, which have a *Dactyl* in the uneven places.

The same licence may be admitted in *Trochaics*, as in *Iambics*, of elision in proper names, and even sometimes in other words, on account of the rapidity of pronunciation; thus, Πυλαδην pronounced Π'λαδην or Πυλ'δην.

Ου, περιν αιδεισ | ω Δαναοις ἀ | πασι. I. A. 324.

Συγγονον τ' ε | μην, Πυλαδην τε || *Or.* 1535.

In the first line, αοι may be a *Synizesis*, or it was pronounced Δαν' οις—or perhaps rather—ω Δαν' οισι | πασι.

So, χιλιων αρ | χων, Πρ' αμφ τε || —*Iph.* A. 355.

— || Μυρμιδ'νων ϑ | σοι παρην. *Ib.* 1352.

So also, Εις θορυβον ε | γω τοι κ' αὐτος || ηλυθον ες τιν' | ω ξενε. *Iph.* A. 1329.

Read, | γὼ και αυτος || ηλθον—

Or, | γω δε κἀυτος || —

And, || αρσενας ως φο | νω φονον. I. T. 1223.

Read rapidly, ασσ'νας, or αρρ'νας, or αρενας.

|| πειθομενος γε | τῶ θεῶ. *Ion.* 560.

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Read, πειθ'μενος, or πειθομ'νος, or πιθομενος. *Soph. Ph.* 1255.

Ως τι δη φευ | γεις εμε σαυτε. *Ion.* 525.

Read, | γεις με σαυτε ‖ —

Αντετιναξ' ελ | θων. *Bac.* 623.

Read, Αντιναξ' ελθων. An old copy also reads thus.

61 12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Archilochian, Anacreontic, Hipponactic.)*

Κλυθι μευ γε | ροντος, ευε | θειρα χρυσε | πεπλε κυρη. *Anac.* 119.

Πως μελει μοι | τω κηλω τα | κᾶλ' εχωσιν | οἱ κακιστοι. *Scal.*

62 13. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic.)*

Συν γελωτι | συν τ' ερωτι | γηρας ολβον | αξον ἀντι | χων. *Ibid.*

63 14. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC. *(Callimachian.)*

Εχεται πο | λυς μεν Αιγυι | ον διατμηξ | ας ἀπ'οινη | ξας χιν. *Hephæst.* p. 19.

There are also other species of *Trochaic* verse, *Dicatalectic*, *Eurip. Or.* 995. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1231; and *Procatalectics*, *Sapphics*, of *Dimeters Catalectic*, and *Acatalectic*. But these are rather to be reckoned among the *Asynartetes*, to be afterwards explained.

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OF THE IONIC A MAJORE.

Some have supposed this species of verse to have taken its name from the *Ionians*, because its rhythm, or movement, is swift and effeminate, resembling the disposition of that race of men.

The *Ionic* verse very rarely consists of *Ionics* alone,* but assumes to itself, *Trochaic* dipodes (or double feet), without reserving any fixed seats for them.†

* The reason is because feet end very inconveniently in two short syllables, where the voice cannot rest.

† Since the Trochaic Dipodes preserve the same proportion of time, and also begin with a long syllable.

The *Ionic a majore*, frequently admits of the *Pæon secundus*, in the first foot, for emphasis' sake. This, the first syllable in every verse, in some measure, requires, and this renders the same first syllable in some sort common. But it may be doubted whether such verses ought to be reckoned pure *Ionics:* for this licence would so confound the *Ionic* with the *Pæonic*, as to render them very difficult to be distinguished.

64 1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimer.*

Πτωσσομαι μυ | χων. *Eurip. Hec.* 1065; or the base may be *Anapæstic.*

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65 2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Hipponactic.*)

Και σωφρονα | πωλοις. *Ph.* 183.*

Διεκαν προλι | πυσα. *Ib.* 245.

* It may be remarked that these *Ionics* are called ἡμιολοι, not because they contain one *Ionic*, and the half of another; but because the Arsis and Thesis, (or elevation and depression) are not in the ratio of equality, but in the ratio of double, *or two to one*, as in what musicians call triple time. This name therefore has rather reference to the rhythm, than to the measure.

Προσειπε δ' ο | γεγας. *Or.* 1438. may be rather called an *Ionic*, than an *Iambic Penthemimeris*; on the contrary,

Διαιμον ο | νυχα. *Hec.* 656. is more properly an *Iambic Penthemimer*, or a *Pæonian Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, than an *Ionic*.

66 3. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*.

Η Παλλαδος | εν πολει. *Hec.* 466. In this measure, the first syllable is indifferent; but the close is *Trochaic*, i. e. the foot preceding the last is a *Trochee*, and the last syllable is long. *Sch.* on *Hephæst.*

Thus, Αει πυκι | ναις δρομοις. *Soph. Aj.* 1226.

Telesilla, a Lyric poetess of *Argos*, according to *Scaliger*, used this kind of verse with a *Cæsura*.

Some give another mode of measuring such verses.

Των | ηλιβα | των θρονων. *Acatalectic.*

Τοι | ωδ' υμε | ναιω. *Catalectic.*

It may rather be said perhaps, in verses so constituted, no licence is permitted in the last syllables, except in the *Catalectic* close.

Ουτε γαρ ο | των Κρισαν. *Soph. El.* 181. A *Pæon*

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primus, instead of an *Ionic*, or rather an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; as,

Ἰδὰς ὀρεὸς | ἱερὸν. *Eur. Or.* 1383, or it may be an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic* and *Choreus*, instead of a *Trochee*.

Παρνασσὸν κατ | ενσοδην. *Eur. Ph.* 215. An *Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic*, rather than an *Ionic* verse.

Πολεως ἀφα | νισειεν. *Ib.* 1048. Here εως may be a *Synizesis*; but the verse is still impure; and the more so on account of an *Amphibrach* for a *Cretic*. It may rather be called a *Pæonic Dimeter Acatalectic*, and in the *Antistrophe*, a *Cretic* for a *Pæon*. For, ἀφα | νισσειεν is inadmissible among the *Attic* writers.

67 4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Δαφναϑ' ἱε | ρὰς πρόσισχε. *Hec.* 459. B. ανισχε.

Παρθενοισι | θηβαιαισι. *Eur. Ph.* 659.

Γαιαν ἁ νιν | ευηλιοις. *Antistrophe* 679. In the Bodleian manuscript, ευηλιοισι; a *Ditrochæus*, or double *Trochee*, or an *Epitritus quartus*—or ευηλιησι according to *Barnes*. Hence it becomes an *Antispastic*. See *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Ηισσιν | αρματευσας. *Or.* 995. more properly an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. On the contrary,

Δι ἀιματος | ϑ προλειπει. *Ib.* 815.

Δεδυκε μεν | ἁ σελαναι. *Hephæst.*

Τον δ' εν Δανα | ϊδων πολει. *Or.* 1249-50. *Barnes.*

Τλαμων τι γαρ | εδει μ' ορειν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1355.

are by some called *Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic*;

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by others, *Iambic Hephthemimer;* and by *Morell*, *Ionica*, κατ' ἀντιπαθειαν, or *Epionica*.

Καδμος εμο | λε ταυδε γαν. *Eur. Ph.* 641.

Ιω Νεμε | σις και Διος. *Ib.* 189.

Αιεν σκοτι | α κρυπτεται. *Ib.* 348. These may also be called *Epionica*. B. αιεν αιωγματων.

Οιναιθας ἰ | εισα βοτρυν. *Ib.* 238. called by some a *Trochaic*. It may be called an *Antispastic*, composed of *Epitrites*, first and second; or rather it is an *Epichoriambic*.

Ιαχατ' ην ο | μοιος ὁτε. *Ib.* 1047. B. ομοιος, Οποτε.

Ορμηταϛ' επ | εργον ὀδευ. *Antistr.* 1071, rather an impure *Antispastic*.

Θρηκης λογχο | φορον ευσπλον. *Hec.* 1089. Of this verse there are various opinions. *Morell* considers it an *Antispastic*. It may be considered as composed of an *Epitritus* and *Ditrochæus*, the first of the *Ditrochæus* resolved.

Εν δαιδαλε | αις ποικιλλασ'. *Hec.* 470. B. Δαιδαλεαισι. On account of the double *Spondee*, this verse cannot be reckoned pure. It is rather a *Hypercatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic*, a *Molossus*, i. e. the short syllables of the *Ionic* contracted, and a syllable over. It might perhaps be read,

Εν δαιδαλε | αισι ποικι—

λλασ' ανθεκρο | κοισι πηναις.

And in the *Antistrophe*,

Αργειος· ε | γω δε ξεινα—479-80.

Ταδ' εν χθονι | δη κεκλημαι, which are only not pure *Ionics*.

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Ελκεις μακρα | πεν ζωαν. *Ph.* 1531. So;

Τις την υδρι | αν υμων. *Hephæst.* is called a *Cliomachian.* It is to be remarked, however, that a *Molossus* rarely enters into the composition of an *Ionic* verse, and that only in the even places; that four or five long syllables may not come together.

In scenam missus tanto cum pondere versus. *Hor.* A. P.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Νυν δ' ητος α | νειται συγε | ρω. *Soph. Aj.* 1232.

Κλωθω ελε | φαντι φαιδι | μον. *Pind. Olym.* α. l. 41.

These following are not pure.

Συν Δηλια | σιν τε κυρσαι | σιν. *Hec.* 462.

Μοσχος ἀδα | μαρον πεσημα. *Ph.* 643. More properly a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Πα ποτε κε | ραυνοι Διος | η. *Soph. El.* 825.

Επωδικος. *Schol.*

An *Epichoriambic Dimeter Acatalectic;* (the second of the *Epitrite* resolved,) or it may be a *Glyconic.*

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Praxillean.)*

Ουδας θανα | τω ερυφιον α | ηδις. *Scal.* pure.

Οικτραν βιο | τον εχουσαν | εικοις. *Eur. Hec.* 457.*

Πληρης μεν ε | φαινετ' ἀ σε | λανα. *Hephæst.*

* Αλκαν Αρε | α τε, τον μα | λερον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 199. In the second place, the *Schol.* makes the foot a *Pæon tertius;* more properly a *Ditrochæus:* for the *Attic* accusative in α, is long; as in Ετεοκλεα. *Eur. Ph.* 1258.

—ω καταρα | τοι ποι και με | φυγα. *Hec.* 1064.— Either an *Antispastic,* of a *Pæon* first, &c. *Schol.* but the penult in αρατος is long, see *Soph. An.* 984. *Oed.*

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T. 1363. It may therefore be a *Choriambic;* or rather an *Anapæstic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Τυφλα πεδος | εξαγαγες | εις φως. *Eur. Ph.* 1535.

Ε. οποτε της. Οποτε της | χρυσεας ερις | αρνος. *Ib. Or.* 810—σεως *Synizesis.*

Αλυσσει | χρυσεας φερε | μηνας. *v.* 982. an *Epionic.*

70. 7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Β. ανᾱιξε. Αιει κατε | χων ανηξε | μεν ξιφως. *Eur. Ph.* 343.*

Πολλοι μεν ἀ | νοιας θεμα | ποντες τοι. *Scal.*

* βαλοιμ χερ | νω φυγαδα | μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

The ancient editions had βαλλοιμι to satisfy the measure. βαλλοιμι renders it a more pure *Ionic;* but βαλοιμι will rather give a *Pæonic.*

Β. ὀρνιθογονω. Δια το τας | Ορνι θογο | νον ὁμμα. *Or.* 1387. *Epionic;* or it may be an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris,* and *Base;* or of a *Trochaic Base,* and *Iambic Penthemimeris.*

Δεπτω δονα | κος ω φιλα | φωνει μοι. *v.* 146.

As a *Ditrochæus* is in a manner of equal time with an *Ionic;* so is a *Cretic* with an *Antibacchius.* The verse therefore is rightly denominated a *Trimeter Catalectic;* but it is an *Epionic,* on account of the double *Iambus.*

Thus: Και τοι γενε | α τιμιος | ω παι παι. *Soph. An.* 961.

This verse is called by the *Schol.* a *Catalectic;* but ω παι παι may be considered an *Antibacchius,* on account of the common syllable, rather than a *Molossus.* Or it may be an *Anapæstic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

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Ζευς ος εφο | ρα παντα και κρατυνει. *Soph. El.* 176.

An *Epionic* or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

11. 8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Æolic.)*

Κρησται νυ πο | θ' ὠδ' ιμμελε | ως ποδισσιν.

Ωρχευνθ' ἁπα | λοις αμφ' ερο | ενται βωμον. *Hephæst.*

Τοι βωλ' ἱτιε | ς γαρ Αρκα | δεσσι λωβα. *Ib. Arn.*

Many of this species are found impure, particularly in *Eurip. Orest.*

12. 9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ματερ τιερ | ων χαιρε με | λων Καλλιοπης. *Scal.*

13 10. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(A Sotadic.)*

Ο σκληρος α | νης σκαιος το | σι δυσμορος | ανηρ. *Ib.*

Ηρην ποτε | φασιν Δια | τον τιερικε | ραυνον. *Hephæst.*

14 11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παι φεαζεο | πως δωρα βι | ᾳ ζευς εδι | δω λαβρᾳ. *Scal.**

* Εν Ολυμπι | αδι νικων | Ιλα φιερε | τω χαριν. *Pind. Ol.* 10. 21. *Sch.*

But contrary *Ionics* are not wont to be so connected. It may be therefore an *Asynartete.*

15. 12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Sapphic, Ionic.)*

Ζημια μο | ρος των αχα | λινων φομα | των ακριβης. *Scal.*

These are pure or legitimate *Ionics*; but the impure claim so much licence, that they admit all these feet; an *Anapæst*, and a *Pyrrich*, with the first resolved,

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— | τα πιλασγον ε | —*Or.* 1247.—

a *Dactyl* and a *Pyrrich*, with the second resolved;

Καδμος εμολε | —*Ph.* 641.—

a *Molossus*, with the short *vowels* contracted; as,

— | πων ζωων. *Ib.* 1531.—

a second *Pæon*;

Περσειπε δ' ο | —*Or.* 1438. Μυκηνιδες | —*Ib.* 1246.—

a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrich*, by resolving the second of the *Pæon*.

Ετερα δ' ετε | ροις αμιβε | τον. *Ib.* 977. Rather than an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; unless in the *Strophe*, the pronunciation be ετ'ερα or ετ'ροις; and then, according as you have contracted either the first or middle final syllables, all are *Pæons*.

1. *P.* Ηιοσιν—*Ib.* 995. 2. *P.* above; 3. *P.* προλιπουσα | —*Alc.* 396. 4. *P.* Οπατι σης | —*Or.* 810. B. omits σης;

a *Tribrachys* and a *Trochee*, by resolving the first of the *Ditrochæus*.

Φοβος εχει με—*Ib.* 1255.—

a *Trochee* and *Tribrachys*, by resolving the third.

Πυρφορα δε | μων εχρησε. *Ph.* 647; an *Antispastic Glyconic*; or more properly perhaps a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

To which will correspond the *Antithetic* or opposite verse, if you place the article before πρᾶτα.

Καδμος αλιος | μαρμαρα, το

Κρᾶτα.——line 667.—

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or it may be a *Catalectic*, by reading in the *Strophe*, Πυρσοφορ' ἐχεσθ' | ἐν δομοις.—
a *Ditribrachys* by resolving all,

Ἀφιλα πεις ἀφι | λοις. *Soph. Aj.* 624. which may be also an *Iambic* or *Trochaic Penthemim*;
and *Ionics*, κατ' ἀντισπασθειαν, or *Epionics*, are joined to *Iambic*, *Dipodiæ*,* to *Choriambics*,† and to all the *Epitrites*.‡

* λειπτυ δονα | κος, ω φιλα | —*Eur. Or.* 146.

† Καλλιπλοκα | μαι Ϝ' Ελενα | —*Pind. Ol.* 3, 2, *Prosodiac.* See afterwards.

‡ 1. *Epit.*— | δος Αργειων—*Or.* 1247.
2. *Epitr.*— | σιν τε κυρσαι | —*Hec.* 462.
3. *Epitr.*— | μασον πεσημ | —*Ph.* 648.
4. *Epitr.*— | Θρηκης λογχο | —*Hec.* 1088-9.

THE IONIC A MINORE.

The lesser *Ionic*, if pure, instead of a double *Trochee*, or *Ditrochæus*, chooses a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*.

76 1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Ερα των δενε | ον *Scal.*

76 2. A DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Επι ταυδ' εσσ | υθεις. *Hec.* 1082.

Less pure verses of this description, are the following.

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Εν οπλοις ορμ | ησας. *Or.* 1289. B. ενοπλος.

Τοις δ' ες αρκυστ | ατων.

Μηχαναν εμπλ | εκειν. *Ib.* 1422.

These may be rather called *Cretics*, or *Pæonics*: as also the following, Παιδα την Τυνδ | αριδ' ὁ—which may be also called a *Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. Thus,

Οις γαρ ανθε | οθεν. *Soph. An.* 591, or a *Trichaic Penthemim.*

3. A DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*. *(Timocratian.)*

Ελατος ακρ | οκομοις. *Ph.* 1517.

Σικελος κομψ | ος ανηρ.

Ποτι ταν ματ | ερ' εφα. *Hephæst.*

Scaliger joins these two verses. See afterwards *Dipenthemimer.*

The following are impure,

Πεθον αμφι | δακρυτον. *Ph.* 332.

Μεγας εν τοτ | οις θεος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 890.

Οιον εργον | τελεσας. *Eur. Or.* 832. An *Ephionic. Soph. Aj.* 1218. or it may be an *Ithyphallic.*

Αγαμεμνονειος παις. *Or.* 836. An *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic;* but if we read Αγαμεμνονιος, it may be an *Anapæstic Penthemimeris.*

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic.)*

Μελεα παιδ | ος ενδικοις. *Eur. Supp.* 972, pure; so, Φοδινοισι σ | εφανισκοις. *Anac.* 5, 15.

Τα τοις εμοισ | ι τυραννοις. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1114. or it may be an *Iambic Hephthemimeris. Schol.*

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The following are less pure.

Στονα χηνι | τε και γοοις. *Or.* 204, rather than an *Anapæst.*

Ιονιον | κατα ποντον. *Ph.* 216, with the first syllable short, as the *Scholiast* rightly notices, composed of two *Pæons;* since in *Dimeters*, the last syllable is not common. Thus,

Ζαθεα τ' αντ | ρα δρακοντος. *Ib.* 239, or a *Pæonic.* But if the first be long, it is a *Prosodiac, (Dimeter Acatalectic),* as *Valc.* observes. If ελατα be added, from the following verse, as *Heath* does, it becomes a *Prosodiac Trimeter Brachycatalectic;* to which the twin verse, 228, will correspond well; if we read with the old editions—χρυσο | τευκτοις; or it may be *Catalectic*, with the defect of only one syllable.

Τυρις ω | τετραστκελης. *Ib.* 642. Rather a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris.* Thus,

Πολωελικτ | ον αδοναν. *Ib.* 319.

Ουρειαι τε | σκοπιαι θεων. *Ib.* 240; θεων being a *Synizesis.* And instead of the *Dispondæus Octasemus*, which is not admissible in these places, it might be called a fourth *Epitrite.* But it is more properly an *Anapæstic Hephthemimeris.*

Ιδ' ὁ Θρηκων | Σαλμυδησσος. *Soph. An.* 981.

An *Epionic*, on account of the *Ditrochæus*, or double *Trochee.*

χωρει περι | βρυχιοισι. *Ib.* 343.

An *Ionic a minore*, of an *Ionic* and *Ditrochee*, according to the *Scholiast.*

But, if so measured, it becomes a legitimate *Ionic*

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a majore; to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse, by no means corresponds. Σπειρασι δικτ | νοκλωτοις. But the first syllable in βρυχιοις from the second aorist of βρυχω, is shortened by *Hom. Apoll.* and *Æsch.* It may be therefore an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*, and then all will be right.

Ανα ταν ευρ | ωδη Τροιαν. *Ib. Aj.* 1209.

But the member of the *Antistrophe* is by no means like this: for it is composed of a *Ditrochæus*, and a *Dijambus*, says the *Scholiast;*

Ω ποτοι προ | γοτοι ποτων. viz. a *Periodic.*

But the *Doric* ταν, and the diphthong in Τροιαν before a vowel being short, it becomes a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse will well correspond.

Θιατω τερπ | ομαι κυρων. *Anac.* 39, 23. B. θιασω γεγηθα.

Απαλην παιδ | α κατεχων. *Ib.* 66-7. B. κατεχειν.

Μεροπων δε | φυλα παντα. *Ib.* 3, 4. an *Epionic;* thus,

Βρεφος ειμι | μη φοβησαι. *Ib.* 11. ανακλωμενος; or it may be, with the preceding, an *Iambic Penthemimeris.*

N. B. The *Pæon tertius*, unless in case of an ανακλασις, is never substituted for an *Ionic.* See *Pauw* on *Pindar. Ol.* 9. 39.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θανατω σω | αναμιγνυθητ | ι. *Scal.*

Μονα δ' αιων | α. διαξυσ | α. *Eurip. Ph.* 1521.

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The following are less pure.

Ελενας ε | πι λεκτρα, ταν | καλλ—*Eur. Hec.* 635.

Rather than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Ε', ἐ ως γαυς | ος, ὡς φοβε | ρος. *Ph.* 128.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic; ἐ, ἔ, extraversum; i. e. considered as not belonging to the verse.

Τυριον οιδ | μα λιπας', ε | βαν. *Ib.* 210.

More properly an *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic;* (the second of the *Antispast* being resolved) to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse very well corresponds (v. 222,) provided—λεως be a *Synizesis.* So,

Πρωτειδον αμφ | ιβαλε μας | ον. *Ib.* 313, or they may be *Periodic* verses. Β. αμφιβαλλε.

Ιν' εν Θρονοις | αναβασα | ω. *Or.* 984.

Ακουσαιο | τυφλον Αλι | ε. *Hec.* 1067. An *Epionic;* or it may be a *Paonic.*

Εκληρον, ας' | επινυμφιδι | ος. *Soph. An.* 826. The last of the *Ionic* being resolved.

Ϝ Τε κικλησκω, | τασδ' ἐπωνυ | μον. *Oed. T.* 219; an *Epionic.*

So, Ταυδ' ἑτοιμαν | ὁδον· ακ ἐ | τι. *An.* 891; or an *Acatalectic,* the last syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved.

8 J. 6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALEOTIC.

Κυπρι ματερ | μαλερων Φρενω | ιδων. *Scal.*

Διεδιφρευσ | ε Μυρτιλα | φονον. *Eur. Or.* 991.

Ομαυλος· ὢν | υπερ ὠ χρυσ | εα. *Soph. Oed. T.* 197.*

* Or this verse may be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic;* ἐᾱ, *Synizesis.*

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The following verses are not pure.

B. μονοματωρ. Μονοματε | ρος ὀδυρμοις | ἐμοις. *Ph.* 1518; or an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Πλοκαμον, σκι | αζων δεραν | εμαν. *Ib.* 316.

Ενθεν φονω | φονος ἑξα | μοι βων. *Or.* 814; an *Epionic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

So, Φυσις ανε | ρων ετικτεν | ωδε. *Soph. Oed. T.* 888.

B. εις αυδαν ποτ.—Τινα θροεις | λογον συ ποτν | ια. *Eur. Or.* 1248; or *Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

So, Επι φονω | χαμαιπετει | ματρος. *Ib.* 1491.

Περι δ' ὠλε | νας δερα φιλτ | ατα. *Ph.* 169. *Epionic.*

Also, Επι δειρ | και φονῳ και | εμων. *Hec.* 647.

Ανακλωμενως.

So, Τελεσαν τα | φοινιαισι | χερσι. *Soph. Oed. T.* 474; or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

B. νιφοβολοιο. Ιν' υπο δειρ | ασι νιφο | βολοις. *Eur. Ph.* 214.

Either a *Pæonic*, (rather than an *Anapæstic Hephthemimeris*); but that it may correspond with its twin brother, it should be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic;* either by resolving the last of the *Ionic*, (εισι νιφοβο) or by pronouncing νιφο | βολοις rapidly, as νιφοβλης, unless in the *Antistrophe* we may prefix the article τας or τα το Λαιβ.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic.)*

Χεε μοι νεκτ | αρ ἀνυδρον | μελικον. *Scal.*

The following verses are impure.

B. χρειαν. Δαιτ' ανημε | ρον ορειαν τ' | εκβολαν. *Hec.* 1078. *Epionic.*

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So, Χρονια γαρ | πεσων ὁδ' ενι | αζεται. *Or.* 152; and,

Λυκει αναξ | τα τε σα χρυσ | οστροφων. *Soph. Oed. T.* 212.

Φυγας απος | αλεις ὁμαιμ | ὁ λωβα. *Eur. Ph.* 323; rather *Acatalectic*, if you call the last foot a *Molossus:* but a vowel follows, if the last syllable were not otherwise common.

So: Βαρυαλγητ' | εμοι δ' αχος | ἱσακε. *Soph. Aj.* 200.

Ειχε δ' αλλη | ταδ' αλλα δ' επ' | αλλοις. *An.* 142. This the *Schol.* calls *Catalectic;* but others suppose that cannot be, unless we should read ειχε δ' ἀλλη τα- μεν αλλα | δ' επ' αλλοις; but in that case they dispose the verse otherwise, τα μεν αλλα | τα δ' επ' αλλοις; τα μεναλλ | δ' ἐπ' αλλοις, in the old editions; hence Johnson has in his edition, ταδ' ἀλλα δ' ἐπ' αλλοις· and also Burton. Thus it will be an *Antispastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic;* or rather a *Cretic*, or *Pæonic Trimeter Hypercatalectic*, to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse corresponds; ϑεῶν *Synizesis.*

Διδυμας ἀ | λος τ', αχται Βοσπ | ορiαι. *Ib.* 980.

The *Dispondee* is not pleasing. It may be an *Antispastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with the third of the *Epitrites*, (the first syllable being resolved) and the fourth *Epitrite*, with an *Iambus;* or, rather an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic* base, and a *Dactylic Penthemimeris.*

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83 8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Sapphic.)*

Γλυκοφορμιγγ | ες ὑμνοι Λεσβ | ιδος αυρας. *Scal.*

Προς εμε γαρ | κακων ἱμο | λε των δ' ἀχη. *Eur. Ph.* 357.

Εκρατησας | τω παντ' ἐυδαιμ | ονος ὀλβῳ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1220; rather an *Anapæstic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or a *Dipenthemim.*

Θανατων δ' ἑ | μα χωρα πυρ | ος ἀνεσας. *Ib.* 1223; or, an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and an *Adonic*, or with an *Anapæstic base*. *Anacreon* in the sweetest numbers writes,

Απο μοι θα | νειν γενοιτ' ω | γαρ αν ἀλλη.

Λιφ; εκ πο | νων γενοιτ' ω | δαμα τωνδε. *Frag.*

Where in the last place there is an *Ionic*, the rest as you please. *Scal. Barnes* measures those two lines otherwise; dividing them into four verses.

84 9. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Τι λεγεις θυμ | ε; ἐγωγ'; ἐνῳ | εν ἀλιτροι | θεος. *Scal.*

Μεγαλω δ' ἡυτε μ' Ερως ἑ | κοψεν ὡστε | χαλκευς.

Πελεκει, χειμεριη δ' ἑ | λασεν ἐν χα | ραδρα. *Hephæst.*

Baxter, *Mattaire* and *Barnes*, measure these in four verses.

85 10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Παφια φειδ | εο δεσποιν | α γεροντειω. *Scal.*

86 11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. *(Phalecian.)*

Θεραπευων | φυγαι αυλαν | φυγαι ἐσι | δεκακις. *Ib.*

87 12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Alcmanian.)*

Κακοδαιμων | κακοπραγμων | κακοπαιγμων | κακοπειγμων. *Ib.*

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Εμε δειλαν | εμε παταν | κακοταταν | πειδιχοισαν. Hephæst.

These are pure or legitimate; but almost all the impure verses admit* the same feet, with the impure greater *Ionics*; as the *Epionics* also admit *Ditrochæi*. We may observe only that the *Molossus* is placed at the end, or in the even places of the greater *Ionic* measure; but that in the lesser *Ionic*, that foot is put at the beginning, or in the uneven places; and that the greater *Ionic* measure very rarely terminates in an *Ionic* foot.

* In this verse, a *Pæon primus* is very seldom found.
The second *Pæon* is found *Phæniss.* 128, 210. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*
The third *Pæon, Hecuba,* 635. 1067. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*
The fourth *Pæon, Or.* 1248, *Ph.* 214. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*
Epitrit. 1, *Or.* 984. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*
Epitr. 2, *Soph. Oed. T.* 665. *Dimeter Brachycatalectic,* and *Or.* 832 *Catalectic.*
Epitr. 3, *Or* 814. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*
Epitr. 4, *Ph.* 221. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Note. When the verse is to be examined or tested, not by the number of feet, but by the space of the times; the diminution of time in the first *Dipodia* may be made up from the following: as, when a third *Pæon* is used, and a *Ditrochæus Heptasemus*, or second *Epitrite* follows the last short syllable. This communion, or connection, the musicians call *ανακλασις*; and when such verses occur, they are called *ανακλωμενα*; as,

Μετονυκτι | οις ποθ' ἁρπαις. Anac. 3.
| κατεδυν ἐ | ρωτα φευγων. Hephæst.

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Or, these may be *Iambic Hephthemimer. Soph. El.* 1073.

N. B. The measure is termed *ανακλωμενον*; because in it, the deficient time in one foot is reflected, and compensated in the following foot. *Schol. on Hephæst.*

The *Galliambic* verse, according to *Victorinus*, is formed by resolving the long syllables of the *Tetrameter Catalectic.* This verse is called by some, as he observes, *Metroiacon* or *Bacchiacon.*

Verses composed in this manner are very sweet.

χαλεπως ε | εως βαδιζουτ' | επιλευσε | συντρεχειν.

The *Galliambics* of *Hephæstion*, are very different from this;

Γαλλαι μη | τρος ορειης | φιλοθυρσοι | δρομαδες.

Γαλλαις μη | τρος ορεινης | φιλοθηρσι | δρομασιν. *Scal.*

Which may more properly be called an *Antispæstic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, or an *Asynartete*, of an *Anapæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and a *Penthemimeris.*

CHORIAMBIC VERSE.

The principal foot in this verse is a *Choriambus*, whence it takes it name. It properly ends in a *Dactyl* or *Cretic*; and sometimes by resolving the first syllable of the *Trochee* into two short syllables, it admits a *Tribrachys*; very rarely a *Molossus.*

1. MONOMETER.

Ω μοι ἐγω. *Eur. Hec.* 1056.

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92 2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris.*

Ταυδε γυναικ | ων. *Hec.* 1070.

An *Adonic*, or *Dactylic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

93 3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Alcmanian.)*

Αλιος αυγ | αζει. *Hecuba* 637; which is a *Dactylic Penthemimeris.*

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic.*

Ειδε μοι ομ | ματων. *Hec.* 1066.

Αμφιπολοι | φευγες. *Or.* 1417.

Εντροφος ἀμ | εφα. *Soph. Aj.* 628.

—θων, η νοσων | ματαν. *Antistrophe* 642.

Where instead of a *Choriambus*, there is a third *Epitrite.*

Perhaps in the time of *Sophocles*, when the *Ionic* letter η had not yet been received at *Athens*, the common vowel, which represented both the long and short sound, was pronounced so weakly, that the last example might be counted a *Choriambus.*

If the *Doric* α was put for η, as μα for μη, or ματαν ἡ νοσων; otherwise, if we read in the *Strophe*, Εντροφος εν ἀμ | εφα, or εν ἀμεφα | τροφος, then we should find no more difficulty, and should have twin verses; viz. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

94 4. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris.*

Ποφθμον αἰξ | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1106.

Πα φαεθων | Αλιος. *Soph. El.* 826.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics.*

Φοιταλεα | φευ μοχθων. *Or.* 327.

Δεινων πονων | ως παντα. *Antistrophe* 343.

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Perhaps *Acatalect:* for a *Molossus* is a foot of equal time with a *Choriambus.* But here also an *Epitrit.* 3, is opposed to a *Choriambus,* unless the second syllable in φοιταλεος from φοιταω, and before a liquid, be made long; then it would be an *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic,* on account of the common syllable, or rather an *Antispastic,* to which the *Antithetic,* or contrasted verse corresponds.

χρυσεο κυκλ | ον φεγγος. *Ph.* 181.

More rightly a *Daetylic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Ηξει δε και | πολυπους. *Soph. Elect.* 490.

A third *Epitrite* as above, or more properly an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

—των υδατων | πατερα. *Hec.* 450.

Μηποτε μη | ποτε τωνδ'. *Ph.* 198. These may be called *Dactylic Penthemim.*

Ως ατρεμαι | α κεντρα. *Ph.* 182; or, *Iamic Hephthemim.*

The verse closes very sweetly with a *Bacchius.*

Ανθροκοκοισ | ι πηναις. *Hec.* 471, which is by *Scal.* called an *Aristophanian,* and by *Diomede,* an *Archilochian.*

5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic.)*

Αμφι κλαδοις | εζομενα. *Ph.* 1517-18.

Νιφοβολον τ' | ορος ιερον. *Ib.* 241.

Χρυσοφαεννη | ων πτερυγων. *Anac.* 173. 3.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic.*

Ο μεγας ὀλβος, | ὰ τ' αρετα. *Or.* 805.

Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

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Γηραιω πο | δι τρομεραν. *Ph.* 310. B. γηρα τρομεραν; or, *Anapæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*: but the first may be considered to be a *Ditrochæus*, rather than an *Epitrit.* 4, unless, as *Heath* suggests, the old reading be retained, Γηρα τρομεραν. An *Anapæstic base*, or *Ionic Penthemim.*

Ουδεν ἐλλειπ | ει γενεας. *Soph. An.* 593. either a *Trochaic Stesichorean.*

Ως πρεπει μα | τρι μακαρια. *Eur. Ph.* 348; the first syllable of the *Choriambic* being resolved.

Χρυσεοπηνητ | ων φαρεων. *Or.* 838; or, more properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Dactylic Hephthemim.*

Τον λευκασπιν | Αργοθεν πριν. *Soph. An.* 107.

Πευκαεν θ' Ηφ | αιστον ἑλειν. *Antistr.* 125.

The *Schol.* had probably read Αργοθε πριν, as he calls it a *Choriambus*; yet it will not correspond with the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse, unless δ' be prefixed, as the sense seems to require. This also may with more propriety be called a *Dactylic Hephthemim.*

B. κυκνοπτερυ. Κυκνοπτερον | καλλοσυνας. *Or.* 1394; unless the second in κυκνοπτερον be shortened.

B. αλαλαισι δ' ἀιεν. Συν αλαλαγαις | δ' αιαγματων. *Ph.* 337.

—δ' ἀιεν ἀιαγματων the old reading, which some critics retain. Whence it becomes a *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, and the following Σκοτια κευ-πτ | εται, an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αελιᾳ | σεληναια. *Ph.* 180.

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Ω Διος ἐρν | ος Αρτεμι. *Ib.* 199.

Χορος γενοιμ | αν αφοβος. *Ib.* 243; either an *Iambic Hephthemim.*—γενοιμ' αν—*Vossius*, χορος; and in the preceding verse, *Heath* has ειλισσειν ὁπω λεπτην | ἰ δυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, perhaps it should be λεπτος. See afterwards *Antispastic.*

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οφελε προτερον | αιθερα δυν | αι. *Soph. Aj.* 1211.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics.*

Θεων χορεποι | αναξ ὁπως | μοι. *Soph. Aj.* 707.

Ωμοι φοβω | μαι το προσιεπ | ον. *Ib.* 227; rather than *Periodics.*

Αλλ' αλαστο | ρος τις ὀϊζ | υς. *Eur. Hec.* 949.

A *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*; or rather with the *Schol.* an *Epichoriambic.* But the first foot may be called a *Ditrochæus* rather than an *Epitrit.* 4.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πολιον ἀφανες | ἀιθερος ἑιδ | ωλον. *Eur. Ph.* 1569 B. αιθερος αφανες.

Mixed, or *Epichoriambics.*

Ος δορι Θηβ | αιας Μυκην | αισι. *Ph.* 194.

Μητε πατρω | ον ἱκοιτ' ἐς | οἰκον. *Hec.* 952;

or, an *Asynartete*, of a *Trochaic* and *Iambic Penthemimeris.* Το πταιον μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. *Or.* 989. More properly an *Asynartete* of an *Anapæstic base*, and *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.* *Barnes* in the last verse omits των.

Ω ποτνια χρ | υσεοβος | ρυχε. *Ph.* 198.

Πικρον δ' ομμα | των Θαλαμη | πολων. *Æsch. S. T.* 361.

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Ιλιαδας | αι με διωλ | εσεν. *Eur. Hec.* 1062. *Prosodiac.*

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ουδε μενοντ | ων σθενος ωδ | ε τροφαι. *Hephæst.*

Mixed, and *Epichoriambic.*

Δη ποτε των | Ιλιαδα σκ | οπιαν. *Hec.* 930. Β. Ιλιαδος; or, an *Anapæstic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Ποσειδωνι | οις Αμυμων | ιοισι, most properly an *Antispastic.* *Ph.* 197. *Valc.* Β. Αμυμωνειοις νιασι.

Οιμοι ξυμφο | ρας βαρυποτμ | ατατας. *Ph.* 1354.

Βοτρυχων τε | κυανοχρωτ | α χαιτας. *Ib.* 315.

Either an *Ionic a minore*, according to the *Scholiast*; or, an *Epionic*; or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, on account of the common syllable.

Ταναον αιθ | ερ' αμπαλλεσθ' | αιματος. *Or.* 322, of a *Choriambus*, &c. *Schol.* But as the first syllable in ταναος, is perhaps never long, it may be an impure *Antispastic.*

A *Trimeter Catalectic* is no where to be found; but a pretty sweet *Epichoriambic Trimeter* may; which is also called *Euphlidean.*

Παλαι παλαι | ας απο συμφ | ορας δομων. *Or.* 809. or, it may be an *Asynartete* of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

9. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Φοιβε πατερ | χαιρε διδυ | αγλαοφων | ον βιον. *Scal.*

Αι Κυθερει | ας επιπνειτ' | οργια λευκ | ωλενω. *Hephæst.*

These are pure; but impure, or mixed, admit almost all kinds of feet; as a *Ditrochæus*, a *Pæon pri-*

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mus, an *Epitrit. tertius*, and other feet, both *Pæons* and *Epitrites*; and by antipathy, a *Dijambus* and *Antispast*; that, as there are *Epionics*, there may be also *Epichoriambics*. These gracefully end in an *Amphibrachys* or *Bacchius*. See observations on *Dimeter Catalectic* or *Hephthemimeris*.

101. 10. DIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Aristophanian.)*

Εν ροδιοις | φορειται. *Æsch. S. T.* 364. *Sch.* ροδιοις.

Α μανια | τυραννα. *Scal.*

104. 11. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic.)*

Μυσογενης, Μυσοπατρις Ομηρος. *Anac.* 151.

Αγοις ω κλυ | τα θεραποντ | α Λατοι. *(Pindaric)* *Hephæst.*

102. 12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. *(Anacreontic.)*

Εκ ποταμιη | παιεργομαι | παντα φερων | α λαμπρα. *Anac.* 88.

This verse is also called *Callimachian*, and is the sweetest of all.

Δευτε νυν αβρ | αι χαριτες | καλλικομοι | τε Μουσαι. *Hephæst.*

Αναπετομαι | δη προς Ολυμπ | ον πτερυγεσσ | ι κυφαις. *Anac.* 87.

There are also *Pentameter Catalectics*, which take the same close.

Δαιμονες ευ | υμνοτατοι | Φοιβε τε και | Ζευ διδυμων | γεναρχαι. *Hephæst;* and *Hexameters:*

Καινεγραφης | συγθεσεως | της Φιλικης | Γραμματικου | δωρα φερω | προς υμας. *Ib.*

This *Philicus* however, according to *Scaliger*, was not the first who used this kind of verse. It was

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used by *Simmias* the *Rhodian* before him, in those poems, which were entitled πελεκυν and πτερυγας.

ANTISPASTIC VERSE.

The pure *Antispastic* verse consists solely of *Antispasts* and *Iambuses;* ending, if it be not an *Acatalectic* verse, in portions of these feet; and legitimate verses do not even reject the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites:* this verse however, avoids concluding with its own feet. Such a conclusion of the verse, is extremely harsh and rough.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Dochmaic.)*

Ιδε πειθο | μαι. *Eur. Or.* 144.

Ιδαια μι | μνω. *Soph. Aj.* 606.

2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Βολαις ἑε | λιε. *Phœn.* 174.

Εμοι χρην συμ | φορων. *Hec.* 629.

Εις αντλον ἐμπ | εσων. *Ib.* 1025. Or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

The following are not pure.

Αμειβε κε | λευθον. *Or.* 1294. B. αμειβομεν.

Ιδαιον τε | βαταν. *Hec.* 944.

Αμειρας βλε | φαρον. *Soph. Ant.* 104; or, *Trochaic Penthemimeris.* Some divide this verse otherwise, Αμειρας βλε | φαρον Διςχαι, an impure *Antispastic.*

Ταις φιλας καρδ | ιας. *Hec.* 1027. a *Cretic;* B. omits ταις. So also,

Θηβαιαν ταν δ | ε γαν. *Phœn.* 1052.

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Ιω μοι μοι | πατερ. *Ph.* 1512.

Αναξ ειπον | μεν υ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 707; the twin to which is,

Ου των παντων | θεων; because the first syllable of every *Strophe* is called common. The measure would be more clear with μα τον; since μα is sometimes negative.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHTHEMIMERIS. *(Phe-recratian.)*

Ταλαιν' ὡς ἐ | λελιζω. *Ph.* 1516.

Πονυς υς αμφ | ι Τροιαν. *Andr.* 305.

Ψυχην δ' ἐμοι | καρωσον. *Anac.* 36. 11. or, *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Ανρα ποντι | ας ἀυρα. *Hec.* 444, or, *Anapæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic;* thus,

Ανδρες προσχε | τε τον νουν

Εξευρημα | τι καινον.

Συμπτυκτοις Α | ναπαιστοις. *Hephæst.* as also,

Φοιβυ δυλα | μελαθρων. *Ph.* 213, or it is impure, as, are the following.

Θοαζων ὁ | δ' αιθερος. *Or.* 1542.

Λυμας αιτι | ποιν' ἐμας. *Hec.* 1074.

Β. γαρ ποθον εχει. Γαρ ισχει πο | θον βορας. *Or.* 189, to which is annexed,

Θωϋξασ' ἐ | βαλες ὑπνυ. The first syllable of a *Cretic* resolved.

Δυσομβρα φευγ | ειν βελη. *Soph. An.* 365; or, it is a *Periodic Dimeter Catalectic*, to which its twin verse corresponds. Some however read otherwise; thus,

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Και δυσμβρα—to which is opposed,

Χθονος θεων τ' ε | νεχων δικαν—an *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic.* In the *Strophe*, a *Ditrochæus* is rarely used instead of an *Antispast* by the *Tragic* poets. From the variation of the *Antispast*, sometimes also a *Pherecratic* is used, that it may answer to its *Antithetic* or contrasted verse.

Τοι δ' επ' αμφι | βολοισιν. *Æsch. S. T.* 300, 317. Which is properly an *Ithyphallic* verse, and to which its twin verse may be assimilated, if we only read, instead of Και ταν——

Ταν τε ριψο | πλον αταν—317.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Glyconian.)*

Γεραιον πο | δα δεμνιοις. *Ph.* 1533, pure.

Αριστον μεν | υδωρ ὀδε. *Pind.* l. l.

Ιω ποτνια—Ιω ποτνι | α πως λατρις. *Eur. Ph.* 109.

—ναιας εν κρο | κεω πεπλω. *Hec.* 468.

The following are not pure.

Τυριον οιδμα | λιπων' εβαν. *Ph.* 210, the second syllable of the *Antispast* resolved.

Ιω ποτνι | α μολε προδρομος. *Ib.* 303, by resolving the second and third; thus,

Αναγετ' ανανγε | τε κωκυτον. *Ib.* 1359.

Παλαιαν λα | βω χαρμονᾶν. *Ib.* 321.

Κλυεις ω τε | κασα τοιδε. *Ib.* 305.

B. omits εν—μιζει εν | φλο | γμω Κρονιδας. *Hec.* 473, a *Polyschematist*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris;* to which its twin verse corresponds; thus, Σαρκων ὀσε | ων τ' ἰμπλησθω. *Ib.* 1071, εω being a *Synizesis;* but by no means a *Trochaic.*

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Β. ον ἐχω—τις οιδε. Ον δ' ἐχω δρα | μειν ὐκ οἰδας. *Anac.* 24. 4.

Μηδεν μοι και | υμιν ἐσω. *Ib. L.* 6.

Ερως Ιμε | ρος γελωντες. *Ib.* 51. 26. Β. Ερος

Ακτις ἀς | λιω το καλλ—

—ισον ἑπτα | πυλω φανεν. *Soph. An.* 100.

The verses thus divided by the *Scholiast*, are by some asserted to be pure *Glyconics*; which cannot readily be admitted, on account of the *Ditrochæus*, and are therefore called by others *Periods*, as the following:

Τινα δ' ἀνδρα κε | λαδησομεν. *Pindar. Ol.* 2, 3.

Some will have them to be *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; but they may with more certainty be called *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Β. λεπτην. Οπω λεπτος | ηδυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, an *Antispastic*; where a *Trochee* and *Iambus* follow an *Iambus* and a *Trochee*, according to others, a *Polyschematist.*

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Sapphic, Hipponactic.)*

Τιμ' ω παρθε | νε βακτρευμα | σι. *Ph.* 1534.

Ταλαιν' ὐκ ἐ | τι σ' ἐμβατευ | σω. *Hec.* 913.

Κωπα πεμπο | μεναν ταλαιν | αν. *Ib.* 456.

Note. Και κνισση τι | να θωμὴι | σας. *Hephæst.* κνισσην. *Arn.* κνιδη vel κνιζη *Pauw* θυμησας *Flor. ed.*

Τρισσοδος ἀποφα | σιν ἀν ὁ Φοιβος. *Or.* 329. The second and third of the *Antispast* being resolved, or it may be an *Iambic* verse.

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These are not pure.

Ναυς οπως ποντ | ιοις πεισμασι. *Hec.* 1080.

Τιναξας δαι | μων κατεκλυ | σε. *Or.* 342, rather than an *Acatalectic.*

Τιθεμενος ἐπι | χειρα κατ' ἰ | χνος. *Hec.* 1059, or, a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*, κατ' ι-χνος. *Anapæst.*

Ολεις ει βλεφ | αρα κινησ | εις. *Or.* 158.

Εμοι χρην πημ | ονων γενεσθ | αι. *Hec.* 630.

Κλυεις ω κατ' | ἀυλαν ἀλαιν | ων. *Ph.* 1532.

Λειγναιᾳ τε | δωσειν Τριαιν | α. *Ib.* 195.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Praxilian.)*

Εωοισιν | ὁμοια φλε | γεθων. *Ph.* 172. B. Εωοις.

Κεραυνιον | τε πῦρ ἀιθα | λοεν. *Ib.* 191.

Ταλαιναι τα | λαιναι κοραι | Φρυγων. *Hec.* 1063.

The following are impure.

Τον σον δαιμο | να τον σον ω | τλαμον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217.

Νοσιμον ναυς | ἐκινησεν | ποδα. *Eur. Hec.* 940.

Οραις ἐν πε | πλοισι κινει | δεμας. *Or.* 166.

Ερημον πα | τρωον ἐλιπες | δομον. *Ph.* 322, may be either a *Catalectic*, with a *Pæonic primus* in the second place, and

Μιξοπαρθε | νον δαΐον | τερας. *Ph.* 1030; or rather an *Asynartete*, of two *Trochaic Penthemim.*

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, or HENDECASYLLABUS. *(Phalæcian, Anacreontic, Sapphic,)* most perfect.

Θοων ωκυ | αλων νεων | ὀτ' Αιας. *Soph. Aj.* 720.

Αθυρσοι δ' ὅι | α νιν δραμουτ | ε Βακχαι. *Or.* 1492. B. δραμοντες.

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Η ματεροκτο | νον αἱμα χειρ | ι θεσθαι. *Ib.* 831, or, an *Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic.*

Εν ὑραινω | καλλιστον κε | λαδημα. *Ph.* 221.

Χαιρ' ω χρυσο | κερως βαβακτ | α Γαλλων. *Hephæst.*

The following are impure.

Θοιναν αγει | ων θηρων τι | θεμενος. *Hec.* 1072.

Δικαζει τον | ἀγαμον | γα | μον παλαι. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1237.

Σον ἀιωνα | μελεον ὁς ἐπι | δωμασιν. *Phæn.* 1529.

Δινασεν ὁμμ | α μη τις παρων τυχοι. *Or.* 1459.

Either *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and *Trochaic Penthemimeris.*

Δεδαιδαλμε | νοι ψευδεσι | ποικιλοις. *Pindar. Ol.* 1. 46.

Παν Πελασγι | κον Αργος ἐμβ | ατευων. *Hephæst.*

Either *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or *Asynartete.*

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Alcaic, Alcmanic, Asclepiadic.)*

Λαβαν τω ξι | φιος χρυσο | δετον ἐχων. *Hephæst.*

Αλλ' ἀ μοιρι | δια τις δυ | νασις δεινα. *Soph. An.* 964.

The following are not pure.

Ηλθες ἐκ πε | ρατων γας ἑ | λεφαντινων. *Hephæst.*

Κολπω σ' ἐδεξ | ανθ' ἁγναι χα | ριτες χρονω. *Ib.*

Τετραποδος | βασιν θηρος | ὀρεσιερυ. *Hec.* 1058.

Οθεν εμαν | τε λευκοχρο | α κειρομαι. *Ph.* 325.

Δακρυοεσσαν | ἰεισα πενθ | ηρη κομαν. *Ph.* 325.

Αβακχευτον | αἱ θιασον | ἐλαχετ' αν. *Or.* 319.

Φυγᾳ δε πο | δι το χρυσε | οσανδαλον. *Ib.* 1468.

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The *Antispast* does not admit the *Pæon secundus*. It may therefore be a *Catalectic*, φυγηδι ποδι—or, a *Brachycatalectic* by *Synæresis*. It is called less properly an *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ανυμεναι | αδ' Ισμηνος | εκηδευθη. *Ph.* 349. Either an *Ionic a majore, Trimeter (Catalectic*, according to the *Schol.)* or rather an *Acatalectic*.

9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC is scarcely to be found pure, but several times with *Trochees*.

Επι κρατα | τε λευκοπηχ | εις κτυπους χε | ρσιν. *Ph.* 1360.

*Γυναικιοι | σιν ἐν δωμα | σιν πιτνων βα | ρυ. *Æsch. Ch.* 34.

* *Sch.* βαρυ πιτνων.

9. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. *(Alcaic.)*

Φερω διο | γενεσιν Δι | δυμοις ἄσμα | φιλον. *Scal.*

10. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, called also *Priapieian*, most perfect.

Λωτον λυ | ρσεν δεχυ | τρικαρτισε | Περιπε. *Scal.*

*Τεθνακεν Κυ | θερεί, ἄβρος | Αδωνις· τι | κε θειμεν. *Scal. Hephh.*

* This species of verse is differently varied.

Ηρισησα | μεν ἰτρισι | λεπτυ μικρον | ἀποκλας.

Οινυ δἰξε | πιον καδον· | νυν δ' ἄβρως ε | ρσεσσαν.

Ψαλλω πηκτι | δα τη φιλη | κωμαζων παι | δἰ ἀβρη. *Hephh.*

Καττυπτεσθε | κορai, και κατ | ερυκεσθε | χιτωνας.

Γλυκεια μα | τερ ϝ τοι δυ | ναμαι κρεκειν | τον ἰσον.

Ποθω δαμεισ | α παιδος βρα | δινων δἰ Αφρ | οδιταν. *Ib.*

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The following are not pure.

Ου βεβηλος | ὡ τελεται | τᾳ νεᾳ Δι | ὀνυσᾳ.

Κἀγω δ' ἰξευ | ερεισιας | ωρχιασμε | νος ἡκω. *Euphorion.*

113. 11. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Alcaic, Alcmanic.*)

Νυμφαις ταις Δι | ος ἐξ ἀιγι | οχω φασι | τετυγμεναις. *Hephs.*

Αλκμανος ὑλο | κιστιν Μοισα | μελος βαπτι | ζουσοισι σοις. *Id.*

Μωσαι ται χα | ριεσσαν με | λεων κηδεσιν ακμαν. *Scal.*

114. 12. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Simmiac.*)

Τον συγγον Με | λυπτερᾳ φο | νον ἀι πατρο | φονων ἐριθ | οι. *Scal. Hephs.*

A *Pentameter Acatalectic, Alcaic.*

Κρονιδᾳ βα | σιληος γε | νος Αιαν, τον | ἀριστον πε | δ' Αχιλλεα. *Hephs.*

Impure *Antispastics* are connected with *Ditrochees, Choriambics*, the second *Epitrite, Pæons*, and *Ionics*, by *Antipathy*. All of which admit the solution of the long syllables.

For the *Ditrochæus*, see before, *Trimeter Brachycatalectic, Ph.* 1040; for a *Choriambus*, see *Tetrameter Catalectic Euphorion; Dimeter Acatalectic, Hec.* 473; for *Epitrite* 2, see *Dimeter Hypercatalectic, Hec.* 1080; for *Pæon* 1, see *Hec.* 1059; for a *Pæon* 2, see above, *Trimeter Acatalectic;* for a *Pæon* 3, *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217, *Trimeter Catalectic;* for a *Pæon* 4, *Ph.* 324, *Trimeter Acatalectic;* for an

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Ionic, *Or.* 158, *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; for the solution of syllables, see *Ph.* 1559. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1232.

Trochees attend the *Pindaric Antispastic*, as *Iambuses* in *Phalæcian* verses.

Euripides rarely uses a *Pæon* or *Ditrochæus*; but he puts almost always an *Antispast*, or fourth *Epitrite* in the first place; very rarely subjoining *Ionics* or *Pæons*.

OF THE PÆONIC VERSE.

Hephæstion divides this sort of verse into three kinds, *Cretic*, *Bacchic*, and *Palimbacchic*; but unnecessarily: since *Cretics* very rarely appear without *Bacchics*, or *Bacchics* without *Cretics*, or the one or the other without *Pæons*, all these feet being equal in times. All verses of this kind therefore, may be called by one name, *Pæons*. There are instances however, of verses composed of pure *Cretics*, or pure *Bacchics*. See afterwards *Pentameter*.

The law of *Pæonic* verse, is this: that by any measurement, it consists of five times. It is not however, to be hence inferred, that all the feet of five times are admissible: for a *Palimbacchius*, and its peculiar solution, viz. a *Pæon tertius* will very rarely be found, even among the *Comic* writers, who are less restrained by laws.

In this verse therefore, the following feet are admitted:

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A *Cretic*, a *Bacchius*, a *Pæon primus*, by resolving the last syllable of the *Cretic*, a *Pæon quartus* by resolving the first syllable of the same foot, a *Pæon secundus* by resolving the last syllable of the *Bacchius*, a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrichius*, by resolving the two last syllables of the *Cretic*.

These feet alone constitute the *Pæonic* verse, and in whatever seat they may be placed, the verse should be acknowledged a legitimate *Pæonic;* but if other feet have intruded into any verse, unless on account of the last syllable, which is reckoned common, the verse is spurious, and to be rejected.

The ancients put *Pæons* in every place, except the last, to which station they assigned a *Cretic*, as the foot peculiarly adapted to that place. *Scal.*

The verse is most elegant, when a part of speech is completed by single feet. *Diom.*

1. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κακα κακων | κυρει. *Eur. Hec.* 689.

Τινι μοιρω | θνησκεις. *Ib.* 695.

Πᾶ ποδ' ἑπα | ἰξας. *Ib.* 1071, or *Trochaic Penthemimeris.*

Δαιμων ὁ | νυχα. *Ib.* 656, or *Iambic Penthemimeris.*

Β. αφ'. Ετερα δ' ἰφ' ἑ | τερων. *Ib.* 688, or *Trochaic*, or *Iambic Penthemimeris.*

2. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Χαλκοδετα | τ' ἐμβολα. *Ph.* 115.

Εγενετ' ἐκ | ματερος. *Ib.* 159.

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Μεταφρεων | ἰθυνει. *Ph.* 184. *Scholiast;* but rather an *Acatalectic.* See afterwards.

Φαρεα πορφ | ρεα. *Or.* 1436. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic,* (rather *Catalectic*) or *Trochaic Penthemimeris,* according to the *Scholiast.*

3. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Υψιπετες | εἰς μελαθρον. *Hec.* 1101; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Λαχαινα πο | λυδακρυτος. *Ib.* 651; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Διοιχομεθ' | οἰχομεθα. *Or.* 182. B. διοιχομεθα.

Δρομαδες ὦ | πτεροτροφοι. *Ib.* 317. B. πτεροφοροι.

Θρηικιος | ἱπποτας. *Hec.* 710; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Μεταφρεων | ἰθυνει. *Ph.* 184; called by the *Schol.* less properly *Catalectic.*

Μελανοπτερον | ὠν εἰδον. *Hec.* 704; according to the *Schol.* an *Anapæstic Glyconic,* but the old copies have ὠν ἐσειδον. *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

4. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θεων νεμε | σις εἰς Ελε | ναν. *Or.* 1362; rather than an *Iambic,* unless it be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic,* θε-ων being a *Synizesis.*

Περι Σιμουντ | ιαις ὀχετοις. *Or.* 807; rather than either a *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic,* or an *Ionic.*

Ευμενισι | θρεμμα φο | νω. *Or.* 834. *Schol.*

There is however some doubt with respect to the second syllable in θρεμμα, since the same syllable in ὀρεμμα, θεαμα, θρεατης, θρεατιμος, &c. is long: this

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verse may therefore rather be an *Ionic*; or if we read ἐυμενισιν a *Prosodiac*. *Or.* 839.

5. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ορεγε νυν | ὀρεγε γης | αιαν. *Ph.* 103. *King* has here, μοι γεραιαν, others, γεραιαν.

Τον Αγαμεμνο | νειον επι | δομον. *Or.* 179. Thus the *Scholiast* divides this line; but it might perhaps be better divided; thus, τον Αγαμεμν | ονιον επι | —

Η τον ες Αϊ | δα μελανοχρ | ωτα. *Hec.* 1105. Thus the *Scholiast*: but there is a redundant syllable, unless Αι be pronounced, as if ιωτα was subscribed.

6. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Βαλοιμι χρον | ω φυγαδα | μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

King would write βαλλοιμι, and pleads the authority of a manuscript; which *Heath* thinks the measure does not require.

If the verse be determined to be a *Pæonic*, with the *Scholiast*, it is necessary to approve of βαλοιμι; but if denominated an *Iambic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second place, or an *Ionic*, with a second *Pæon*, instead of an *Ionic* in the first place, βαλλοιμι must be the reading.

7. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Θανατιμον | προς Αϊδαν | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1033. B. ιω.

If with the *Scholiast* we read ω ταλας, we have a *Cretic*. Thus, *Or.* 330; for the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse requires the last syllable in δαπεδον, which is common, to be long; although the following begin with a vowel.

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Ελακε δεξ | αμενος ἀνα | δαπεδον. *Eur. Or.* 336.

Ετερον η | (τον) απο θεογο | νων γαμων. *Antistrophe* 346.

The second division consisting of six syllables, *Schol.* This is unsuitable to *Pæonic* verse: therefore others suppose τον ought to be struck out; but the first syllable in δαπεδον being short, there must be some other fault in the verse, therefore others have proposed to correct these verses, in manner following, from the old editions and manuscripts.

Ελακεν ἐλα | κε δεξαμε | νος ἀνα δαπε | δον.

Ετερον η | τον ἀπο θεο | γονων τε γα | μων.

Ο φρυγιος | η τρικορυ | θος Αιας. *Or.* 1480.

2 8. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Θυμελιχαν | ιθι μακαρ | φιλοφρονος | ἐριν. Thus, *Scaliger* gives the verse properly. But *Hephæstion* has ἰις ἐριν, with the last syllable long. It will then be denominated *Acatalectic*. But if the last syllable be supposed short, because it is really indifferent, a *Catalectic* verse will be formed, which is perhaps never used by *Tragic* writers.

3 9. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Aristophanian, Simmiac.)*

Χαιρε δη | Μουσα χορου | α μεν ἡ | κεις ομως δ'.

Ηλθες, ω | πριν ἐλθειν | ἰσθι σαφες | ἀλλ' ὁπως. *Cratin.*

Ω μακαρ' ἰ | Αυτομενες | ὡς σε μακα | ριζομεν. *Ar. V.* 1275.

Thus, Ω πολι φι | λη Κεκροπος | αὐτοφυες | Αττικη.

Χαιρε λιπα | ρον δαπεδον | ὑδαρ ἀγα | θης χθονος.

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Εν αγορα | δ' ἀν πλατανον | ἰυ διαφυ | τευσομεν.

Μητε Μυσ | ας ανακα | λειν ἐλικο | βοστρυχυς.

Μητε χαρι | τας βοαν | ἐς χορων Ο | λυμπιας, the same according to *Hephæstion.*

Ματερ ω | ποτνια κλ | ῦθι Νυμφ | αν ἀβραν. *Simm.*

Σε ποτε Διος | ἀνα πυματα | νεαρε πορε | νεβροχιτων. *Ib.*

Σοι μεν Ευ | ιππος, Ευ | πωλος ἐγχ | εσπαλος.

Δωκεν ἀιχ | μαν Ενυα | λιος, ἐυσκο | πον γ' ἐχειν, the same according to *Hephæstion.*

Ευχωλος in *Pauw*, but see *Soph. Oed. C.* 743.

The second syllable in ενυαλιος is commonly long. *Il. ε.* 211. *Soph. Aj.* 179. Here it may perhaps be shortened, on account of the following vowel, or υα may be a *Synizesis*: For the *Doric* μαν forms no difficulty.

Ο ταυρος | δ' ἐοικεν | κυριξειν | τιν' ἀρχαν. *Heph.*

Μακαριε | σοφιας | πεδινον ἐς' | ἀωτον.

Formed of two *Pæons* in the first and third place, as many *Bacchics* alternately succeeding: thus composed, most sweetly to express, or imitate dancing.

Φημι δε βρο | τοισι πολυ | πλειστα παρε | χειν ἐγω. *Eupolis.*

10. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC. *(Thcopompian.)*

Παντ' ἀγαθα | δη γεγονεν | ἀνδρασιν ἐμης ἀπο συν | υσιας. *Heph.* The same with a *Bacchic.*

Προς αλλαν | δ' ἐλαυνει | θεος συμ | φοραν τἄς | δε κρε | ισσω. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

The same with a *Cretic.*

Ω περικλ | ειτε, τἀλλ' | ἀγνοησ | ειν μεν υ | σ' ἐλπο | μαι. *Ib.*

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11. PENTAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Αφροδι | τα μεν θε ἐϛι μαρϒ | ος δ' Ερως | οἷα παιϲδ | ει. *Scal.* from *Hephæstion*, where we find—*παις | δη-* —; but as he must have wanted to make it like the following, *Pauw* reads—*παις | δητα Αβε' επ' ανθ | η* —(but see *Il.* Υ. 227.)

12. HEXAMETER, ending in a dissyllable.

*Ακε' επ' ἀνθ | ηκα βαιν | ων· ἄ μη | μοι θιγης | τω κυ- παϲϲ | *ϊσκω.* *Hephæstion.*

* *καπαιριϲκω*,—*κυπαιριϲκω*, *Flor. ed.* *κυπαριϲϲω*, *Ursin.*—others, *κυπαϲιϲκω*, or *υπαϲιϲκω.*

Note. It is doubtful whether the *Proceleusmatic* measure should be added to the other nine. *Victorinus* says, the ancient *Satyric choruses* used this measure, which the Greeks called *ειϲοδιον*, from the entrance of the *Satyric chorus*; but as verse composed in this manner of *Pyrrichs* only, or *Proceleusmatics*, may be reduced to the forms of the *Anapæstic*, *Iambic*, or *Trochaic*, this species has been omitted.

The ingenuity of the *Greeks*, invented an almost infinite variety of verse, from which the poet might select at his pleasure. But whensoever different feet are connected, it is called a mixture by *antipathy* or discord, *κατ' ἀντιπαθειαν μιξις*. *E. G.* From connecting an *Anapæst* with *Choriambics*, is formed an impure *Choriambic*, or *Epichoriambic*; so also the greater *Ionics* are impurely connected with a *Choriambus*, the *Epitrites*, and the second *Pæon*, (as the lesser *Ionics* with a *Ditrochæus*,) and form what

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is called *Epionics;* whence also that species of verse called

PROSODIAC.

This species of verse takes its name from προσῳδος, supplicatio, because at the feasts, where supplications were made, they used this kind of measure. Others derive the term from προσῳδιον, *canticum.*

The mixture of a *Choriambic* with *Ionics*, or *Pæons* substituted for *Ionics*, admitting the resolution of the long syllables, forms *Prosodiac* verse.

1. DIMETER ACATALETIC.

Κευπταν βασιν | αισθανεται. *Hec.* 1069; or an *Anapæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.* B. αισθανομαι.

Ουδ' αρεταν | παρεδωκεν. *Med.* 629; so also the following.

Παντι χρονω | δ' επιβριθεις. *Æsch. Eum.* 948.

It is called by some ανακλωμενος, because a *Choriambus* precedes an *Ionic;* but the verse is more properly so called, where a *Choriambus* follows a *Pæon*, used for an *Ionic*, as afterwards, *Ph.* 192.

Α δε λινον | ηλακατᾳ. *Or.* 1431; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Τις αρ' ορνις | η δρυος, η. *Ph.* 1516; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.* B. τις τ'αρ' δρυος.

Νηματα δ' ι | στο πεδω. *Ib.* 1433. A *Pæon* for a lesser *Ionic.*

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Συ τοι μεγα | λανορεων. *Ph.* 192. Called by some improperly *Anapæstic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

128 2. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. *(Phalisean.)*

Μολπαν δ' ἀπο | και χαροποι | ων. *Hec.* 917, or an *Anapæstic Hephthemimeris.* Thus in the verse following, where a *Molossus* is used for an *Ionic.*

Ασων δ' οι | μεν κατοπισθ | εν. *Hephæst.* So also the following,

Μαστοι υπερτ | ελλονθ' ετι | δων. *Gr.* 839. And also,

Μεγας Αρης | δεξιοσειρ | ος. *Soph. An.* 144. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Σταθεις επι | φοινιον αι | μα. *Eur. Or.* 1256. Ανακλωμενος, more properly than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

129 3. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ον προσφορος | αμεριων | γενναι. *Ph.* 132. B. υχι—αμεριων.

Ωραις παλιν | εξανυσεις | χρεος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 160.

Υδασι δελ | εια περι | βαλων. *Eur. Ph.* 196-7.

Ενϊππον Α | ρει κατοχον | γενος. *Hec.* 1090.

Ος γ' επ' εμαν | πολιν ἐβα | περων. *Ph.* 155. If the γ' which is introduced by *King* be removed, the verse will not be *Prosodiac*, but a *Pæonic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Οινα δ' ἀ κα | θαμεριον | σαζεις. *Ph.* 237, is called a *Prosodiac;* but it may perhaps be rather called an *Epichoriambic.*

130 4. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Λαινεοις | Αμφιονος | ὀχυαναις. *Ph.* 116.

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Ξυνε δορος | ἐννυχιοις | μαχαναις. *Soph. Aj.* 181.

But Εμοι ξυνει | ης διαπαντ | ος ἐυφρων. *Soph. Aj.* 715, is an *Epichoriambic.*

Ει συν τινι | μοιριδιω | παλαμα. *Pind. Ol.* 9. 38.—*Scholiast;* but it is not usual thus to join opposite *Ionics*, especially in *Prosodiac* verses. It may therefore be called, according to *Pauw*, an *Anapæstic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

5. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ελατα πλευ | σασα περιᾳ | υτων υπερ. *Eur. Ph.* 217.

Ου περικαλυπτ | ομενα βοστ | ρυχωδεις. *Ib.* 1493; or, it may be an *Asynartete*, of two *Penthemimeres*, a *Dactylic* and *Trochaic.*

6. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μεγαλα δε | τις δυναμις | δι' αλαστ | ρων. *Or.* 1546.

B. τις ἀ.

The *Scholiast* assimilates *Phæn.* 1494-5 to this, which *King* measures thus,

Ουδ' υπο παρ | θενιας τὸν ὕ | πὸ βλεφαροις.

But ε in βλεφαροις cannot be long, unless φ be considered as a double letter.

υπο βλε | φαροις is, as measured by the *Scholiast*, a *Dijambus* πεντασυλλαβος and θενιας τον a *Pæonic* for an *Ionic;* otherwise it may be an *Ionic*, either the ο in τον being made long before a liquid and aspirate, or θενιας τον υ | the last of the *Ionic* being resolved, and πο βλεφαροις a *Choriambus.*

Ζεφυριων με | λει τε σφισι | Καλλιοπα. *Pind. Ol.* 10. 18. *Schol.* But in *Prosodiac* verse, the feet ought to be alternate: this line therefore, according to

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Pauw, ought rather to be reckoned an *Asynartete*, composed of a *Trochaic* and *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

ASYNARTETE.

Whenever two verses of a different character are so connected as to form one, they constitute a new kind of verse, which is called *Asynartete*, or inconnectible.

Of these, there are various kinds.

I. THE PERIODIC.

This verse is so called, because περιοδεύει, it returns, or revolves: for so far as respects the measure, it is the same thing whether it be read from the beginning, or from the end; as,

Τιμη τιμη | μητι μητι. *King*.

Thus, when a *Trochaic* follows an *Iambic*, or the contrary.

1. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τις Ελλας ἡ || βαρβαρος. *Ph.* 1513; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Δυσομβρα φευ || γει βελη. *Soph. An.* 365. This is by some improperly called an *Antispastic Pherecratian*.

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

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Επαισ' ἐπαισ || εν μελαθρα. *Eur. Or.* 1547; or an *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Δεινα δεινα || πεπονθαμεν. *Hec.* 1097; or *Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

Αλαον ὀμμα || φερων πατερ. *Ph.* 1528; either a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, or a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Προσειδον ἀμφ || εβαλε μαστον. *Ib.* 312-13; or an *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.* B. αμφιβαλλε.

Οιαν ἐδηλ | ωσας ἀνδρος. *Soph. Aj.* 221; or an *Antispastic.*

Ωμοι φοβου | μαι το προσερπον. *Ib.* 227. This verse however, is rather an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

3. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Πυ με την με || λεαν πορευ || σεις. *Hec.* 447; or a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.* B. ποι με των—

Περαν θιγειν | τ' ἀλεναις τε | κνον. *Ph.* 307. B. τεκνω.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Λαθα δε πωτμ || ω συν ἐυδαι || μονι γενοιτ' αν. *Pind. Ol.* 2. 34.

There are innumerable other *Asynartetes*, called also συνθετοι; as,

1. Such as begin with DACTYLS, sometimes called *Logaoidics.*

Ελθ' ἐπι || κερον ἑ || μοις φιλοισι || παντως. *Or.* 1300; rather a *Dipenthemimeris* of a *Dactylic* and *Iambic*; an *Archebulian.*

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Αιλινον | ἀιλινον || ἀρχαν θανατω. *Or.* 1395; or an *Anapæstic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Η ματερ | οκτονον || ἀιμα χειρι | θισθαι. *Ib.* 831.

Των πταν | ων μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. *Ib.* 990. B. το πτανον μεν διωγμα πωλων; rather than a *Choriambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Εζζοι | τας ὴσ || υχϐ προνοι | ας. *Ib.* 1407. This verse may be more sweetly composed of a *Dactylic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Anapæstic base*, and an *Ithyphallic.*

Αλλ' ἀνα | ἐξ ἐδρα || ναν | σπϐ μακραι | ανι. *Soph. Aj.* 194.

This verse is called by the *Scholiast*, a *Dipenthemimeris*, with the *Iambic* deficient in one syllable; but there is rather a redundant syllable, unless αι be short, and there be an *Anapæst* in the second place. But *Morrell* rather chooses to call it a *Prosodiac Trimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Λευκον δ' ἐμβα | λϐσα || πηχυν στερνοις. *Or.* 1467; either of an *Ithyphallic*, with an *Anapæstic base*, according to the *Scholiast*: in which case the δ' must be dropped; or an *Anapæstic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

2. Such as begin with ANAPÆSTS; as,

Επιδημιος ὡς || πεσοιμ' ἐς ἐυν | αν. *Eur. Hec.* 926.

Θυγατηρ Διος ἐυ | πα πεμψον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 198.

3. Such as begin with IAMBUSES.

Μαχεων πονων | ϐριω. *Aj.* 898; or a *Periodic Catalectic*; see above; and *Æsch. Per.* 133. It is by the *Scholiast* less properly called an *Antispastic.*

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Ἤιων ‖ καματων ἀνεχε | σι. *Oed. T.* 182.

Κτυπησε κρα | τα ‖ μελεων πλαναν. *Eur. Or.* 1467.

Εἰαντα δ' ἠλθ | ε ‖ Πυλαδης ἀλιας | ος. *Ib.* 1479.

Τυφλωθειν ἐξ ‖ ἀγχιας δα | μαρτος. *Soph. An.* 985; or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

ψευσθεισα δωρ | εις ‖ ἤτ' ἐλαφηβολι | αις. *Aj.* 178. It is called an *Iambilegus*, consisting of an *Iambic* and *Elegiac.*

Στρατηλατων ‖ ἑλλαδος ποτ' | ὀντων. *Eur. Or.* 968.

Δινασειν ὁμμ | α μη ‖ τις παρων τυ | χοι. *Ib.* 1459; either of *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic;* or it may be an *Antispastic Trimeter Catalectic.*

Ει μοι ξυνει ‖ η φεροντι | μοιρα των. *Soph. Oed. T.* 882; or it may be composed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Thus: Τα νυν δ' ἀκ | ουειν ‖ τις ἀθλιωτερος. *V.* 1227.

Εβας, ἐβας ‖ ὦ πτερυσσα | γας λοχευμα. *Eur. Ph.* 1026; or it may be formed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Catalectic.*

Ωρμασε παν | δαμυς ‖ ἐπιβυς, ἀγελαι | αι. *Soph. Aj.* 175.

4. Such as begin with TROCHEES.

Αἰθερ' ἀμπτα ‖ μενος ᾳανιον. *Eur. Hec.* 1100.

Πως ἐχει λο | γυ με ‖ ταδος, ω φιλα. *Or.* 153. Or rather a *Trochaic Dipenthemimeris*, like to the following line,

Κατολοφυρο | μαι ‖ κατολοφυρο | μαι. *V.* 339; which however the *Scholiast* measures by *Pæonic Hemioli.*

Λευκοκυμο | σι ‖ προς Γεραιστ | αις. *V.* 993; which

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according to the *Scholiast*, is formed of two *Hephthemimeres*, rather than of an *Ithyphallic*, and *Iambic base*.

Νερτερων Περ | σε ‖ φασσα καλη | παις. *V.* 962. B. καλλιπαις.

Φοινια ψη | φος ‖ ἐν πολῆι | ταις. *Antistr.* Thus, the *Scholiast* and *King*; by making the first syllable of καλη long, contrary to the practice of *Eur.* And where is πολιτης to be found? We might read παις κα | λη, or with the old editions καλλι | παις, that it might consist of two *Penthemimeres*; but the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse would not then correspond. It must therefore stand καλη | παις, and in the *Antistrophe* πολιητ | αις; whence will be formed an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Anapæstic base*, or an *Adonic*.

5. DIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Ω μεγας λι | μην ‖ ἀυτος ἠρκε | σε. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1231.

Τ' ἀρμενα λαμπρα κε | ἄτ' ‖ ἐν μυρσινηω. *Alcæ.* in *Hephæst.* It is called also ἐπισυνθετος, and Εγκωμιολογικος.

Ορσολοπος μεν Α | ρης ‖ φιλεειμεν ἀιχμαν. *Anac.* 120. The word ὀρσολοπος is however by some written ὀρσολοφος, by others ὀρσοσπος and ὀρσολεπος. B. γαρ Α. φιλει.

Κεινων λυθεντ | ων ‖ σαις ὑπο χερσιν ἀ | ναξ. *Ib.* An *Iambilegus*.

Σικελος κομψος ἀ | νηρ ‖ ποτι ταν ματερ' ἐ | φα. *Anac.*

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106. 1; or it may consist of an *Ionic* and *Anapæst. Scal.*

6. TRIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Χαιρε παλαιογονων || ἀνδρων θεατων || ξυλλογε παντοσοφων. *Plato.* apud *Hephæst.* *(Logaoidic.)*

Ος και τυπεις ἁ || γῶ πελεκει τεκτετο || ξανθαν Αθαναν. *(Pindar.)*

Σοφοιδε και το || μηδεν ἀγαν ἐπος ἀι || νησαν περισσως. *(Pindar.)*

7. DICATALECTIC.

Ανδρες προσχε | τε τον νων || ἐξευρημματι καινω. *Phærecretic Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic.* *Ib.*

Δημητρι τη | Πυλαιη || τη τυτον ὀυκ Πελασγων. *Iambic Hephthemimeris Callim. epig.* 41. 1.

8. PROCATALECTIC.

Εσι μοι κα | λαπαις || χρυσεοισιν | ἀνθεμοισιν. *Heph.*

or,

Εσι μοι κα | λα παῖς χρυ | σεοισιν ἀν | θεμοισιν. In this mode of division the verse becomes a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic* and *Iambic Hephthemimeris.* But by changing the division, it is rendered a *Trochaic Procatalectic.*

POLYSCHEMATIST.

Verses whose feet are wholly irregular, as a *Choriambus* with a *Ditrochæus*, *Antispast*, or *Bacchius*; or an *Epitrite primus*, with a *Choriambus*; or an

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Iambic with a *Spondee* or *Dactyl* in the even places, are called *Polyschematist.*

141 1 DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δεῤατεω τ' | ἐφίππω. *Heph.*

142 2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Μεγα δε μηγε | 'γαθε πολις. *Ib.*

Οπε λεπτην | ηδυτατην. *Anacr.* 66. 3. *Pauw.*

143 3. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τανῦν δ' ἀκε | εἰν τις ἀϑλι | ωτερος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1227.

144 4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Οιδιποδα | ζεοτων ϖδε | να μαναριζω. *Ib.* 1218.

145 5. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παντα φοϱητ | α παντα τολμ | ητα τωδε | τω χοϱω. *Hephæst.*

Those verses which take their names from the inventors, from those who most frequently used them, or from the use to which they were applied; are,

I. THE ÆOLIC.

So called from *Sappho*, who used it much, or from its variety. Of this verse, there are several species:

146 1. DACTYLIC, which has in the beginning, and even at the end, if it be *Catalectic*, one of the dissyllables indifferent; a *Pyrrichius* or *Trochæus*, or *Iambus*, or even a *Spondee*; and one *Dactyl* or more in the middle; but if it be *Acatalectic*, it has in the

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end a *Dactyl* or a *Cretic*, on account of the indifferent syllable.

πεμπη ξυν δορι δικας πρακτορι. *Æsch. Ag.* 111. *Arnald* would read πρακτορι δικας, and call it an *Æolic Dimeter Catalectic*.

But it may rather be called a *Tetrameter Catalectic*, in a dissyllable; thus,

Πεμπη | ξυν δορι | πρακτορι | δικας, exemplified afterwards. *Schütz* reads this verse thus—πεμπει ξυν δορι και χερι πρακτορι.

2. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable.

Αυρα | ποντιας | ἀυρα. *Hec.* 444.

3. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Ταδε | σαμβαλα | πεντα βο | εια. *Hephæst.*

4. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Τινι | σ' ω φιλε, | γαμβρε, κα | λως ἐι | κατδω. *Ib.*

5. HEXAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Κελο | μαι τινα | τον χαρι | εντα Με | νωνα κα | λεσαι. *Ib. Hephæst.*

6. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ερος | δ' αὔτε μ' ο | λυσιμε | λης δονει. *Ib.*

7. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ηρα | μαν μεν ἐ | γω σεθεν | ἄτε πα | λαι ποκα. *Ibid.*

II. IONIC.

Trimeter and *Tetrameter Acatalectic*.

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III. ALCAIC.

153 *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Tetrameter Brachycatalectic and *Acatalectic.*

Pentameter, Asynartete, Dipenthemimeris, and *Dactylic Penthemimeris,* with a *Trochaic* conjunction, or *Syzygy.*

IV. ALCMANIC.

154 *Dactylic Penthemimeris;* also,

Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic, and *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic, and *Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

Ionic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Cretic Hexameter Catalectic.

V. ANACREONTIC.

155.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, Catalectic and *Acatalectic; Tetrameter Acatalectic,* and *Hypercatalectic.*

Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, and *Acatalectic.*

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Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic.*

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic,* and *Acatalectic.*

Asynartete Tetrameter Brachycatalectic, Dipenthemimeris.

VI. ARCHEBULIAN.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Dimeter,* and *Ditrochæus.* An *Anapæstic* ending in a *Bacchius.* See *Logaoidic.*

Αγετω θεος· ω | γαρ ἐχω διχα τωνδ' | ἀεισειν. *Scal.*

VII. ARCHILOCHIAN.

Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, pure.

Iambic Trimeter, and *Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

Anapæstic Dimeter, or

Pæonic Trimeter Acatalectic.

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, or *Dactylic Penthemimeris.*

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic.*

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Tetrameter,* and *Ithyphallic.*

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris,* and *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic,* and vice versa.

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Asynartete of an *Iambic Colobos*, (mutilated) or *Penthemimeris* and *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of two *Dactyls* and an *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of an *Anapæstic Hephthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*. See *Logaoidic*.

VIII. ARISTOPHANIAN.

Iambic Penthemimeris, *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, and *Acatalectic*.

Anapæstic Dimeter Erachycotalectic, and *Acatalectic* of *Proceleusmatics*.

Anapæstic Tetrameter Catalectic in a syllable.

Pæonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

IX. ASCLEPIADIC.

Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic of a *Ditrochæus*, *Antispast*, and *Dijambus*; or,

Of two *Antispasts* and a *Dijambus*; or,

Of the fourth *Epitrite*, and a *Dijambus*, or *Pæonic*; or,

Of a *Dijambus*, *Ditrochæus*, and third *Epitrite*, or *Ionic*, on account of the common syllable.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter*.

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X. BACCHYLIDIAN.

Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XI. CALLIMACHIAN.

Choriambic Tetrameter Catalectic, Pentameter Catalectic.

Asynartete Dicatalectic.

XII. CLEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Hephthemimeris; or,

An *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic. Soph. Aj.* 636, less properly called an *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

XIII. CRATINIAN.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Ithyphallic*; or,

A *Polyschematist* of a *Choriambus*, *Dijambus*, and *Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

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XIV. DOCHMAIC.

Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.

XV. EUPOLIDIAN.

Epichoriambic Trimeter Acatalectic; or,

A *Polyschematist* of a *Ditrochæus*, *Choriambus*, *Ditrochæus*, and *Cretic.*

Asynartete of a *Choriambus*, *Dactylic Trimeter*, and *Trochaic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

XVI. EURIPIDEAN.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic and *Catalectic.*

Trochaic Hephthemimeris. Soph. Oed. T. 158.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic.

Asynartete of two *Iambic Conjunctions*, and a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, or *Ithyphallic.*

Asynartete of two *Cretics*, and a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

XVII. ENCOMIOLOGIC.

See *Logaoidic.*

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XVIII. GALLIAMBIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic.

Asynartete of an *Anapæst*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*, with an *Anapæst*, *Chorius*, or third *Epitrite*, and *Iambus*, or *Pyrrichius* on account of the common syllable.

XIX. GLYCONIAN.

Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic, *Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

XX. HIPPONACTEAN, OR HIPPONACTIC.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, *Trimeter Catalectic*, and *Hypercatalectic*, *Tetrameter Catalectic.*

Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XXI. IAMBILEGE.

Asynartete of a *Penthemimeris Iambic*, and *Dactylic*. *Soph. Aj.* 175. See afterwards *Logaoidic*.

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XXII. IBYCIAN.

172. *Dactylic Hephthemimeris Hypercatalectic.*
Ουτε θελω θωπευειν σοφος εστωσι αυτε θελω βιαν. *Scal.*

XXIII. ITYMIAN.

173. *Anapæstic base.*—βιος εστι σκια. *Ib.*

XXIV. LACONIC.

174

Consists of a *Dactyl*, a *Spondee*, two *Anapæsts*, and a *Spondee*; or four *Anapæsts* and a *Spondee*; or rather a *Prosodiac Pentameter Brachycatalectic* of two *Choriambuses*, an *Ionic*, *Choriambus* and *Spondee*.

XXV. LECYTHIAN.

175 *Iambic*, or *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*.

XXVI. LOGAOIDIC, OR LOGOÆDIC.

176. *Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Trochaic*

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conjunction. Catalectic. Ιππου | να Διος | ιονται. *Or.* 1392.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic.*

Παρθενε των κεφαλαν || τανδε νεοθε νυμφα. *Scal.*

Asynartete of a *Lactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic conjunction.*

This kind of verse is remarkably pretty.

Η ρ' ετι Δεινομενει || τω τυραννω. *Hephæst. Scal.*

This measure was called ἐγκωμιολογικον.

It may be otherwise divided, so as to form a *Dactylic Dimeter*, a *Spondee*, and a *Bacchius*; or it may consist of a *Dactyl*, *Choriambus*, and *Trochaic conjunction.*

A *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, with a *Dochmaic*, is also called *Encomiologic. Pind. Ol.* 6. 4, or *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris.* The *Iambilege* is the contrary.

Logaoidic verse is also composed of two *Dactyls* and a *Trochaic conjunction*, *Archebulian.*

———— of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic*, *Archilochian.*

———— of a *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Ithyphallic.*

———— of two *Anapæsts*, or a *Spondee*, an *Iambus*, and syllable. *Pindar. Ol.* 47.

———— of a *Tripenthemimeris.* A *Platonic.*

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XXVII. NELEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Pentameter Catalectic.

178

XXVIII. PARTHENIAC.

See *Simmiac.*

179

XXIX. PHALECIAN, OR PHALÆCIAN. *(Hendecasyllabus)* 11 syllables.

Antispastic Trimeter Catalectic.

Οἰων ἐγω | ποθ' ἁ ταλαι | φρων ἐγω. *Soph. An.* 879.

J. ἐφυν instead of ἐγω.

Πετραιας ἁ | πο δειραδος | φαινῃ'ω. *Aj.* 706.

180

XXX. PHALISCAN, OR FALISCAN.

Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

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XXXI. PHENNIAN.

Antispastic Trimeter Catalectic.

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XXXII. PHERECRATIAN, OR PHERECRATIC.

Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic.

XXXIII. PHILICIAN.

Choriambic Hexameter.

XXXIV. PHRYNICHIAN.

Lesser *Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic.* (Servian) Phalecian. *Scal.*

XXXV. PINDARIC.

Anapæstic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, Epichoriambic, Trimeter Catalectic, Asynartete, Tripenthemimeris.

XXXVI. PLATONIC.

Tripenthemimeris, a measure very agreeable to the ear. *Scal.*

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XXXVII. PRAXILIAN.

Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Ionic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Trimeter*, and *Trochaic* conjunction.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*.

XXXVIII. PRIAPEIAN.

The legitimate *Priapeian* is an *Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic*, having a *Dijambus* in the second conjunction, (see *Antispast*) instead of which however is sometimes substituted a *Choriambus*, whence this verse,

Αλεξανδρος | ἐιλατινας. *Eur. Hec.* 632, is a *Priapeian* halved. *King.*

XXXIX. SAPPHIC.

Dactylic Pentameter, with an *Iambus* in the beginning.

Ionic Trimeter Acatalectic.

Ionic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.

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Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, and *Hypercatalectic*.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic and *Acatalectic*.

XL. SATURNIAN.

Asynartete, of an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete, of an *Iambic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic*. *Euripidian*.

XLI. SIMMIAC.

Dactylic Pentameter, in a syllable.

Anapæstic Dimeter Hypercatalectic. *Partheniac*.

Anapæstic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Antispastic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.

Pæonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

XLI. SIMONIDIAN.

Anapæstic Trimeter Catalectic, in a dissyllable.

Dimeter (Monometer) Acatalectic, τοφος εν τευχει. *Scal*.

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XLII. STESICHORIAN.

Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, otherwise, *Pindaric Asynartete.*

Trochaic Trimeter Acatalectic, in like manner ending in an *Iambus*. *Pindar. Ol.* 6. 25.

Trochaic Trimeter Hypercatalectic. *Ph.* 172.

Anapæstic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Of *Epitrites Trimeter Acatalectic*. *Pind. Ol.* 3. 9. 7. 35.

194

XLIII. SOTADEAN, OR SOTADIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic.*

Trochaic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

N. B. Some distinguish between the *Sotadean* and *Sotadic* thus:

They will have the *Sotadean* to consist of two *Ionics* and an *Ithyphallic*, and the *Sotadic* of three *Ionics* and a *Spondee.*

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XLIV. TELESILLAN.

Ionic Dimeter Catalectic.

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XLV. THEOPOMPIAN.

Paeonic Pentameter Catalectic.

XLVI. TIMOCRATIAN.

Lesser *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Hephthemimeris.*

OF THE FORMS OF VERSE IN THE SONG OF THE CHORUS.

The *Choric chant* is that part of the *Chorus* which *generally* distinguishes the ancient *Tragedy* into five acts. In every perfect *Tragedy*, there are four of these *Chants;* for that, which amongst the Greeks closes the play, is not accounted a proper *Chorus:* the first of these is called *Parodus*, or the first entrance of the *Chorus* speaking or chanting; the other three are called στασιμον scil. μελος, i. e. steady, or standing; which part of the *Chorus* never admitted *Trochaic* or *Anapaestic* verse, both of which are accommodated to dancing, because the *Chorus* only sang and did not dance.

These *Choric chants* are formed of various kinds of verse, which are called

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SYSTEMATIC.

Because they compose one whole, though they consist of various kinds of verse: these, according to *Hephæstio*, are of six kinds.

I. Κατα σχεσιν, *secundum convenientiam*, having a correspondency.

II. Απολελυμενα, *soluta*, not restrained to a determinate kind of verse.

III. Ατακτα, *inordinata*, without order.

IV. Εξ ὁμοιων, *Ex similibus*. Of like feet.

V. Μικτα, *mixta*, mixed.

VI. Κοινα, *common*.

I. Verses κατα σχεσιν are such as answer to one another, and are of six kinds.

1. MONOSTROPHIC.
2. EPODIC.
3. Κατα περιοχην ἀνομοιομερη. *Post pericopen partibus dissimilibus constantia.*
4. ANTITHETIC.
5. MIXED.
6. COMMON, κατα σχεσιν.

The *Monostrophic* are such as consist of one *Strophe* or *Stanza*. Such are the verses of *Anacreon*, and *Alcæus*.

In the *Choruses* of *Bacchus*, they either always turned in the same manner, and did not return, and

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then the verses were called μονοστροφα, or they stood immoveable, and the verses were then called στασιμα.

The *Epodic* are so called, because to similar systems a series of verses of a different construction are added. *Eurip. Hec.* 629, &c.

The ancients went round the altars singing the praises of their gods in verse. Their first movement was to the *right*,* and they continued to go round until they had compassed the altar. This circuit they called *Strophe*. They then returned moving towards the *left*, and this they termed *Antistrophe*, when the singers stopped, and sang a series of verses of a different form, which was called ἐπῳδος, the after or additional song. So that the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* have the same number of syllables, or at least contain the same times, in whatever measure or rhythm they may be composed. The *Epode*, or additional song is formed at pleasure.

The *Chorus* by the first movement, intended to represent the motion of the heavens round the earth from east to west; by the second the motion of the planets. When they stood still, continuing their singing, they meant to represent the stability of the earth, which they supposed to be fixed.

The *Chorus* originally consisted of fifty persons; but was reduced to fifteen after *Æschylus* had his play called *Eumenides* represented.

He that began the song was called κορυφαιος, the

* *Scaliger* asserts that the singers first moved to the *left*, which is perhaps more conformable to the following account of the reasons given for these movements.

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next παραστατης, and the third τριτοστατης, three forming a Συνγον, of which there were five.

N. B. If the additional song was last, the verses were called *Epodica;* if in the beginning *proodica,* (*Soph. Aj.* 877) and if in the middle, *mesodica. Soph. An.* 100.

Epodic verses are generally all *Pindaric,* consisting at least of three parts, *Strophe, Antistrophe,* and *Epodos,* composed of different kinds of verse; but the two first parts of correspondent verses.

Παραβασις, a digression by the *Chorus* from the matter proposed, peculiar to the *Comic* poets. *Euripides* is blamed for using it too frequently; *Sophocles* is more sparing in the use of it.

Κατα περικοπην ἀνομοιομερη, or Περικομματα, are such as have a second *congeries* of various systems, answering to the first throughout; so that in the one or the other *congeries,* there may be systems dissimilar to one another, but so that both consist of similar parts. *Eur. Or.* 125. *Sophoc. Aj.* 901. Of this kind, there are many in *Euripides,* very many in *Sophocles,* none in *Æschylus.*

Antithetics are those which in various kinds of verse have the first corresponding with the last, the second with the last but one, and the rest in like manner. Of this, the egg of *Simmias* is an example.

Mixta, κατα σχεσιν, or mixed verses, having a correspondency, are, some *Epodic,* others *Monostrophic.*

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Communia, κατα τυχην, or common verses, having a correspondency, are such as, when disposed in one manner, are *Epodica*, in another, *Monostrophica*.

II. Απολελυμενα are those which are confined to no certain kind of verse; and these again are

1. Αστροφα.

2. Ανομοιοστροφα, or

3. Ατμητα.

1. Αστροφα are those *systems* which have so few verses, that they cannot complete a *Strophe*.

2. Ανομοιοστροφα are those which are interrupted by some verses intervening. (*Eur. Or.* 1366.) These, if there are two, are called ιτεροστροφα. *Soph. Aj.* 201. If more, they are called Αλλοιοστροφα. *Eur. Hec.* 685. *Ar. R.* 1295. *Euripides* is the only one of the *Tragic* writers who uses this kind of verse.

3. Ατμητα are those, which although they seem capable of being divided, give no sign of division.

III. Ατακτα are those, which have no similarity to each other, as the *Margites* of Homer is said to have been, and such *Choruses* as those in *Euripides*. *Iph. T.* 1234. *Herc. Fur.* 107. *Hec.* 1055.

IV. Εξ ομοιων. Those are so named which have the same feet, but no certain number, as *Anapæsts*.

And these are,

1. Απειροστιχα.

2. Κατα περιοδισμους ανισους.

The first are such as continue similar to the end.

The second are those between which something shorter is sometimes inserted. Not only *Anapæstics*,

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but also others are so called. *Eur. Hec.* 1055. *Ph.* 212. 310. 1502.

V. *Mixed Systematics* have some of them a correspondency, others are alike.

VI. *Common Systematics* are such as when disposed in one manner, are similar, in another, are formed of correspondent members.

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GREEK PROSODY.

PART III.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE FOREGOING RULES, IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. OF DACTYLIC METRE.

A DACTYLIC verse is composed solely of *Dactyls* and *Spondees*.

The common *Heroic* is HEXAMETER ACATALECTIC, with a *Dactyl* in the fifth metre, and a *Spondee* in the sixth.

Though confined to a smaller number of admissible feet than *Iambic* or *Trochaic* verse, several licences are allowed in *Heroic* verse, which are not admitted in the former.

The most considerable of these are,

1. The production of a short final syllable, not only at the place of the *cæsural pause*, but sometimes also in other places, where emphasis is augmented at the beginning of a foot; as,

Τὸξ' ὠμοῖσιν ἔχων ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην. *Il.* α. 45.

where the final α in ἀμφηρεφέα, though short, is made long for emphasis sake.

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This license is improper in verses shorter than a *Hexameter*.

Note. In the *Attic* writers, the final *a* in ἀμφηρεφέα would be long; but *Homer* uses the *Ionic* dialect, where the practice is very different.

2. The *Hiatus*, or concurrence of two vowels in contiguous words, without elision; as,

Αἳ κεῖν Τυδεΐδος ὑϊὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ιλιάδ᾽ ἱερῆς. Where the final long syllable, (here the diphthong *ει*) is made short.

3. The *Ionic Dialect*, which rarely occurs in the *Iambics* of the Greek tragedians, affords great variety in the construction of *Epic* verses.

Æolics, which are an irregular sort of *Dactyls*, admit in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGOŒDICS, as *Hephæstion* calls them, are another sort of *Dactylics*, and require a *Trochaic Syzygy* at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*; as,

Κᾶι τὸς ἔπ | ἔσχατ᾽ἴ | αἰσ᾽ὴν οἰκεῖς.

But this sort of verse may perhaps be referred with more propriety to the class before mentioned, in *part second*, under the title of *Asynartete*, and hereafter to be analyzed.

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DACTYLIC SYSTEMS.

1. Τονδ' Εκτωρ νεικεσσιν ιδων, αἰσχροις ἐπεεσσι. *Il.* 3. 38.

Δυσπαρι, εἰδος ἀριστε, γυναιμανες, ἠπεροπευτα.
Αιθ' ὀφελες τ' ἀγονος τ' ἐμεναι, ἀγαμος τ' ἀπολεσθαι.
Και κε το βελτιον ην, και κεν πολυ κερδιον ην.
Η ὑτω λωβην τ' ἐμεναι και ἐποψιον ἀλλων.
Ητε καγχαλοωσι καρηκομοωντες Αχαιοι.

2. Ηρα, και ἀμπεπαλων προιει δολιχοσκιον ἐγχος. *Il.* 3. 355.

Και βαλε Πριαμιδαο κατ' ἀσπιδα παντοσε ἰσην.
Δια μεν ἀσπιδος ἠλθε φαεινης ὀμβριμον ἐγχος,
Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαιδαλου ἠρηρειστο·
Αντικρυ δε παραι λαπαρην διαμησε χιτωνα
Εγχος·

3. Εν δ' ἑπεσε ζωστηρι ἀρηροτι πικρος ὀιστος. *Il.* 4. 134.

Δια μεν ἀρ' ζωστηρος ἐληλατο δαιδαλεοιο,
Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαιδαλου ἠρηρειστο,
Μιτρης δ' ην ἐφορει, ἑρυμα χροος, ἑρκος ὀκοντων
Η ὁι πλειστον ἑρυτο, δια προ δε ἑισατο και της·

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEMS.

SYSTEM I.

Spon.	*Spon.*	*Dact.*	*Spon.*	*Dact.*	*Spon.*
Τὸν δ' Ἐκ	τῶρ νεῖ	κεσσὶν ὐ	δῶν αἰσ	χρὸις ἔπἔ	ἐσσῖν

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Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Δὺσπᾰρῐ̆ | εἰδῶς ᾰ̆ | ῥῖστᾰ̆ γυ | ναῖ μᾰνῐ̆ς | ἦπῐ̆ρῐ ἢ | πεὐτᾰ̄
Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Αἰθ ὄφῐ̆ | λᾱῖς τ᾽ ἀγὸ | νῶς τ᾽ ἔμμ᾽ | ναῖ ἄγᾰ̆ | μῶς τ᾽ ἄπὸ | λέσθαι
Dact. Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Κᾰ̆ι κᾰ̆ τὸ | βᾰ̆λόι | μὴν κᾰ̆ι | κεῖν πᾰ̄λῦ | κῐ̄ρδ᾽ἴῶν | ἦεν.
Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Ηᾰ̆ | τῶ λῶ | βῆντ᾽ ἐ μᾰ̆ | ναὶ κᾰ̆ι ἔ | πὸψῐ̆ὸν | ἄλλῶν.
Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Ηπᾰ̆ | κἀγχᾰ̆λὸ | ῶσῐ̆ κᾰ̆ | ῥῆ κὸμὸ | ὠντῐ̆ς Α | χᾱἰόι.

In these verses several things are observable. In the fifth line, *και* has the diphthong short, because succeeded by a vowel. In the fourth line, *ἐν*, though naturally short, becomes long, because it closes the verse, and the same observation applies to the concluding syllables of the first and second verses. To render the first verse a complete *Hexameter*, the poet has changed the concluding word, *ἐωσι*, into *ἐπεισσιν*. The insertion of the *ε* by *poetic ecstasis* furnishes the syllable necessary to complete the number of feet, and the additional *σ*, inserted by *Epenthesis* into the same word, transforms *ἐσιν*, which is a *Pyrrichius*, and inadmissible in *Hexameter* verse, into a *Spondee*. In the sixth line, without any additional words, the poet, in like manner, by the exercise of the same licence on the words *καγχαλωσι*, and *καχηκομωντες*, has not only completed two feet, which would otherwise have been defective; but has rendered the verse more sonorous and more grateful to the ear.

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The second and third verses consisting only of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, by the rapid movement of the voice in pronunciation, exhibit to the mind of the reader a lively representation of the violent emotions of indignation bursting from the lips of the intrepid *Hector* highly incensed by the cowardly conduct of *Paris*, who, after strutting and parading for a short time in the front line of the *Trojans*, shrunk into insignificance at the sight of the injured *Menelaus*, and basely sheltered himself from his just resentment among the thickest ranks of the *Trojans*.

The arrangement of the feet in the other four verses, no two of which agree, shows the attention of the poet to variety in the modification of his poetry, a circumstance which greatly contributes to the gratification of the reader, and of which he instantly feels the effect.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM II.

Dact. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Ἠϱᾰ̆ κᾰ́ι | ᾰ̄μπε῎πᾰ̆ | λᾱ̃ὸν πϱοῖ̆ | εἶ δᾰ̃λῐ̆ | χᾱ̄σκῐ̆ό | ῑ̓γχὸς.
Dact. *Trib.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Κᾱ́ι βᾰ́λλ᾽ | Πϱῐ́ᾰμῐ̆ | δᾱ̃ὸ κᾰ̆τ᾽ | ᾱ̓σπῐ́δᾰ̆ | πᾱ̃ντᾰ̆σῐ̆ | ῑσᾶ̃ν.
Trib. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Δῐ́ᾰ̆ μῐ̆ὸν | ᾱ̓σπῐ́δᾰ̆ς | ᾆλλῐ̆ φᾰ́ | εἰνᾶ̃ς | ᾱ̓μϕϱῐμᾰ́ὸν | ῑ̓γχὸς.
Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.* *Spon.*
Κᾱ́ὶ δῐ́᾽ | Ἀᾱϱῆ | κῶς πᾰ́λῠ̆ | δᾱ̃ιδᾰ̆λᾰ̆ | ᾖϱᾶ | ῑ̓στᾱ̆.

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Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Αντῖκ | ϱῡ δἔπα | ϱᾱι λᾰπᾰ | ϱὴν δἴᾰ | μῆσἔ χἰ | τῶνᾱ.

The first of these verses is formed entirely of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, which must, from the nature of the verse, be a *Spondee*. The second verse in the second foot has a *Tribrachys*, and all the rest *Dactyls* but the last. The third verse is more varied, has a *Tribrachys* in the first foot, a *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the rest, except the concluding foot, *Dactyls*. The fourth verse closes with two *Spondees*.

Every reader of taste will at once perceive how forcibly the poet, by the introduction of a *Tribrachys* into the second and third verses, and a succession of *Dactyls* in the three first, without a single *Spondee*, until we come to the fourth foot of the third verse, describes the velocity of the spear flying from the hand of *Menelaus*, rapidly passing through the shield of *Paris*, and though with a force gradually diminished by the impediments it met with, penetrating however the breast-plate, in which it remains fixed; yet still retaining enough of its original impetus to rend the coat, and graze the body, which by a hasty inclination escapes a mortal wound. The *Tribrachys*, though inadmissible into *Heroic* verse, is twice introduced in aid of the *Dactyl*, to give an animated representation of this rapid motion and its effects; while the *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the double *Spondee* at the close of the third line, which

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makes the verse drag heavily, demonstrates the obstructed motion of the weapon through the shield and breast-plate, the gradual diminution of its impetus, and the final cessation of its action.

In the fifth verse it will be observed that the last syllable of *αντιχρυ*, though short in itself, is made long by *Cæsura*.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM III.

Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Ενδ' ἔπε̆ | σῑ ζῶσ | τῆρῐ ᾰ̈ | ρῃρε̆τ῎ι | πῖχρο̆ς ὀ | ῖστο̆ς.
Trib. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Δῦσᾰ̈ μᾱν | ᾰ̈ρ ζῶσ | τῆρο̆ς ἔ | λᾱλᾰ̈ τὸ | δᾰ̈ιδᾰ̈λε̆ | ὀιō.
Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.* *Spon.*
Κᾰὶ δῦσᾰ̈ | θῶρ ᾐ | κὸς πο̆λῦ | δᾰ̈ιδᾰ̈λε̆ | ᾐρῃ | ρεῖστο.
Spon. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Μῖτρᾱ̆ς | θ'ὑν ἔφὸ | ρει, ἴερῠ | μᾰ̄ χρο̆ός | ἴερκο̆ς ᾰ̈ | κὸν τῶν.
Spon. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Hō῎ι | πλεῖστὸν ἔ | ρυτὸ δ῎ι | ᾰ̄πρὸ δ῎ι | ῖσᾰτὸ | κᾰ̄ι τῆς.

In the first of these verses we observe the *hiatus* formed by the concurrence of the vowels *ι* and *α*, the one of which concludes the word *αρηστι*, and the other begins the following word: both of these vowels are sounded, and make parts of the same foot. This *hiatus* is seldom admitted in *Latin Hexameters*, and when received is intended to be expressive of some circumstance aptly represented by the hesitation of the voice in pronunciation, the manner of

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utterance, and prolongation of the sound on the *Tympanum*.

The figure called *Diæresis*, used in ὕστος, the last word of the first line, by softening the sound of the diphthong, gives an agreeable termination to the verse.

The poet in these verses also employs the *Dialects* with excellent effect, not only to render his verse complete; but by accommodating the sound to the sentiment, presents in a manner, to the eye, a view of the circumstances he intends to describe. To be sensible of this, let the situation of ἀφηρέτι, ἐλήλατο, and διὰ δαιδάλεοιο, be carefully noticed, and the effect of a transposition observed.

The number of *Dactyls*, and one *Tribrachys* introduced into these verses, fully answer the intention of the writer, and clearly display the rapid motion and violent effects of the arrow shot from the bow of the skilful archer *Pandarus*; and the situation of the *Spondees* in like manner represent the various obstructions the arrow met with in its passage through three different defensive coverings, which must be penetrated before it could reach the body.

That these observations are not the offspring of a heated imagination, and that the construction of these verses was not accidental, but the effect of premeditation, will evidently appear by comparing them with other passages of the same author, in parallel or similar cases, where it will be seen that the same mechanism, and even some of the same words, are

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employed for the same purpose, and with a like effect.

Among many other passages corroborative of the foregoing remarks, one only shall be selected from *Il.* 4. 450; where we find the description of two torrents rushing with impetuosity from the mountains, and a comparison drawn between the tumultuous roaring of the waters at their confluence in a valley, and the confused noise and clamour of a battle, expressed in language so impressive, as almost to present the objects themselves to view. The reader who thinks proper to investigate the subject farther, will uniformly find the structure of the verse to be the result of design, and not the effect of accident.

DACTYL. TRIM.	ANALYSIS.
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Αἱ Μυσαι τον Ερωτα,	Αῑ Μῡ̆ | σᾱι τὸν Ε | ρῶτᾰ
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Δησασαι στεφανοισι,	Δῆσᾰ | σᾱι στῐ̆φᾰ̆ | νοῖσῐ
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Τῳ καλλει παρεδωκαν,	Τῷ κᾰλλ | ῐ̄ παρ̆ῐ̆ | δῶκᾱν
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Και νυν ἡ Κυθερεια	Κᾱ̆ι νῡν | ἡ Κῠθῐ̆ | ρεια
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Ζητει, λυτρα φερουσα	Ζῆτῐ̄ | λῡ̆τρᾰ̆ φῐ̆ | ρῠ̆σᾰ̄
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Λυσασθαι τον Ερωτα.	Λῡσᾰ̆σϑ | ᾱι τὸν Ε | ρῶτᾰ̄

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	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Κἀν λυσῃ δέ τις ἀυτον,	Κᾶν λῡ | σῃ δέ τίς | ῶτᾶν
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Ὄυκ ἐξεισι μυνει δε·	Οὔκ ῑξ | ῑσῐ̓ μᾰ̓ | νῑ δ᾽ ῑ
	Spon. Dact. Spon.
Δωλευειν δεδιδαχται.	Δᾰλῑ̓ν | ῑν δᾰ̓δ᾽ῑ | δαχται

Anacr. 30.

The preceding verses from *Anacreon*, are *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*, frequently called *Pherecratic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*. This is the constant order of the feet through this whole ode; but in the first place either an *Iambus* or *Spondee*, and in the last, a *Dactyl* or *Spondee*, are indifferently admissible. Compare with this ode, *Moschi Amor fugitivus*.

It is presumed no difficulties will occur in comprehending the reason why each particular syllable is marked long or short. The preceding rules will render the reasons obvious. It may not be amiss, however, for the sake of beginners, to mention, that in the seventh line, Κἀν, being compounded of και and αν, is a contracted syllable, and must therefore be long.

In whatever measure *Anacreon* writes, his verse is always peculiarly sweet and harmonious. It is the more to be regretted that his genius was so often prostituted to purposes unjustifiable and base.

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ELEGIAC.

Πεπνυσο, μηδ' αἰσχροισιν ἐφ' ἐργμασι μηδ' ἀδικοισι
Τιμας μηδ' ἀρετας ἑλκεο, μηδ' ἀφενος.
Ταυτα μεν ὑτως ισθι· κακοισι δε μη προσομιλει
Ανδρασιν, ἀλλ' αιει των αγαθων ἐχεο
Και τοισιν μετα πινε και εσθιε, και μετα τοισιν
Ιζε, και ἄνδανε τοις ων μεγαλη δυναμις.
Εσθλων μεν γαρ ἀπ' εσθλα μαθησεαι· ἠνδε κακοισι
Συμμιχθης, ἀπολεις και τον ἐοντα νοον.

ELEGIAC SYSTEM ANALYZED.

Dact. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Πεπνῦσσ᾽ | μηδ᾽ αἰσχ | ρῶισιν ἔ | φ᾽ ἔργμᾶσί | μηδ᾽ ἄδῑ | κοισῑ
Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Anap.
Τῑμᾶς | μηδ᾽ ἀρ̆ε̆ | τᾶς ἑλκ | ε̆ῦ, μηδ᾽ | ἄφε̆νος.
Dact. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Ταῦτᾰ μεν | ὕτως | ἴσθι· κᾰ | κοισῑ δε̆ | μη προ̆σσῠ | μῑλεῖ
Dact. Spon. Spon. Anap. Anap.
Ανδρᾰσσιν, | ἀλλ᾽ αῖ | ει τῶν | ἀγᾰθῶν | ἔχε̆ο.
Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Κᾰῑ τοῖ | σῑν με̆τᾰ | πῑνε̆ κᾰῑ | ἔσθῐε̆, | κᾰῑ με̆ τᾰ | τοισῑν
Dact. Dact. Spon. Anap. Anap.
Ιζ᾽, κᾰῑ | ἄνδᾰνε̆ | τοις ὧν | με̆γᾰλη | δῡνᾰμῐ̄ς.
Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
Εσθλῶν | μεν γᾰρ ᾰπ᾽ | ἐσθλᾰ μᾰ | θησεαῐ· | ἠνδε̆ κᾰ | κοισῑ

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Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Anap.
Ξῠμμῐχθ | ῆς, ἄπᾰ | λεῖς κἀι | τὸν ἔσντ | ἀ νὸσν.

ELEGIAC, being composed of *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* verses alternately, has in the foregoing system been scanned and marked accordingly. On the former, no additional observations are necessary; but with respect to the latter, viz. the *Pentameter*, which, as has been before observed, may be scanned two different ways; it may be noticed that in the second line, the concluding word ἀφενος, which is an *Anapæst*, has the last syllable ος necessarily long by *Synapheia*, i. e. because influenced by the initial consonant of the following verse. In the fourth, sixth, and eighth lines, the concluding syllables, though naturally short, are made long, on account of the pause required at the end of a sentence. The quantity of the last syllable in ἀφενος might be accounted for in the same manner, without reference to *Synapheia*.

The *Pentameters* may also be scanned otherwise; thus,

Spon. Dact. Cæs. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll. or *Cæs.*
Τῑμᾶς | μηδ' ἄρᾰ | τᾶς, | ἐλκέ | μηδ' ἄρᾰ | νος.

Dact. Spon. Cæs. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll.
Ανδρᾰσῐν | ἀλλ' ἀι | ει | τῶν ἀγᾰ | θῶν ἔχᾰ | ο.

The remaining verses of the same metre may be scanned in a similar manner.

Both these modes of scanning have their uses. The first mode was that used by the ancients, as ap-

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pears from *Quintilian*, the second was introduced by the moderns.

Elegiac verse had its name from ἔλεγος, *lamentatio*, because it was used in plaintive compositions; the unequal measures aptly representing the inequalities always observable in grief.

II. ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

An *Anapæstic* verse without any restriction* of places,† admits an *Anapæst*,‡ *Spondee*, or *Dactyl*.

Anapæstic verses are sometimes intermixed with other species; but are often in a detached system by themselves.

A system is chiefly composed of *Dimeters*; and is most correct;

1. When each foot, or at least each *Syzygy*, ends with a word.§

2. When the last verse but one of the system is *Monometer*‖ *Acatalectic*; and the last, *Dimeter Catalectic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second metre.

* Κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν. *Heph.*

† The *Dimeter Catalectic*, called *Paræmiac*, is an exception. This species of verse requires an *Anapæst* in the last place but one, and is considered incorrect when a *Spondee* is found there.

‡ In some instances the proper foot is resolved into a *Proceleusmatic*.

The first of the following verses is more correct than the second.

Spon. *Anap.* *Spon.* *Spon.*

§ Ζεὺς γὰρ μεγάλης | γλώσσης κόμπος

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Anap. Anap. Anap. Spon.
Εὐδ̆πλοῦς γᾶρ ἔπ ἄν | τὸν ἐπῑνθρῶσκῑ.

‖Ἐπ ἄκρῶν ἠδη
Νῑκῆν ὁρμῶντ' ἄλλἄλἄξαι.

In an *Anapæstic* system, there is this peculiarity: that the last syllable of each verse is *not common* as in other species; but has its quantity subject to the same restrictions, as if the foot to which it belongs, occurred in any other place of the verse. *Clarke* affirms, as has been before mentioned, that the last syllable must always be long, or the sentiment concluded with the verse.

‖ The *Monometer Acatalectic*, is called an *Anapæstic Base*. This is sometimes dispensed with in a system: the *Paræmiac* rarely.

Η πολλἄ βρῦτοῖς ἐστῐν ὑδρσι
Γνώνᾶι. πρῖν ὑδεῖν δ' ὀυδεῖς μἄντῖς
Τῶν μέλλοντῶν ὅτῖ πρᾶξει. *Soph. Aj.* near the end.

A series therefore of *Anapæstic* verses, consisting of one or more sentences, is to be constructed, as if each sentence was only a single verse. See the foregoing sentence from *Sophocles*.

Hence, it has been laid down as a rule, that, if the last foot of a verse, in the middle of a sentence, begins as an *Anapæst* or *Spondee*, its last syllable must be long, *naturally*; as,

Anap. Spon. Spon. Anap.
Ὑπερβἄχ | ἐᾱιρεῖ | Κᾱι σφᾶς | ἔτῖδῶν. *Soph. Ant.* 189.

Or by *position*; as,

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Spon. Anap. Dact. Spon.
Εἰς ἄρθ | μὸν ἔμοὶ | κἀὶ φίλὸ | τῆτᾱ |
Σπευδῶν. *Æsch. Prom.* 191.

Here the ᾰ in the last word of the first line, is rendered long by position, the following word beginning with a double consonant; so that the first syllable of the next verse exercises an influence over the last syllable of the former.

If the last foot of a verse in the middle of a sentence begin with a *Dactyl*, the last syllable must be short; as,

Spon. Anap. Dact. Dact.
Σεμνᾰὶ τἔ θεᾶν παἰδἔς Ερῑννῦἔς
Anap. Spon. Anap.
Αὐχῶς θνησκοντᾰς ὀρᾶτε.

This rule is dispensed with only at the end of a sentence, where a *Tribrach*, *Cretic*, or *Trochee*, sometimes supply the place of an *Anapæst*, *Dactyl*, or *Spondee*, but in no other case.

Note. On the subject of *Synapheia*, see part second; and see also *Bentley's Phalaris.*

There is a species of *Anapæstic* verse, called *Aristophanic*, or *Aristophanian*, which is a *Catalectic Tetrameter.*

Anap. Anap. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anap.
Φᾰνἔρον μἔν ἔγωγ' | ὁἰμαῖ γνωναῖ | τᾰχ' εἶναἰ πᾰ | σῖν ὁμοίως.

The verse by some called *Procceleusmatic*, being composed of feet, *isochronal* to an *Anapæst*, and ending for the most part with an *Anapæst*, has also the title of *Anapæstic*; as,

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Procel. *Procel.*
Πρὸς ἔμὰν ὀ | μὸγενὲτὸς | α
Proc. *Proc.* *Proc.* *Anap.*
Τἰς ὅρἐᾶ | βᾰθὺκόμᾰ | τᾰδ' ἔπἔσὺ | τὸβρὸτῶν.

ANAPÆSTIC SYSTEM.

Δηλον ἐμοιγ' ὡς | φορβης χρεια
Στιβον ὀγμευει τον δε πελας που.
Ταυτην γαρ ἐχειν βιοτης ἀυτον
Λογος ἐστι φυσιν, θηροβολωντα
Πτηνοις ἰοις στυγερον στυγερως
Ουδε τιν' ἀυτω
Παιωνα κακων ἐπινωμαν.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEM.

Dact. *Spon.* *Spon.* *Spon.*
Δηλὸν ἔμὸι γ'ὡς | φὸρβῆς χρεῖᾶ. Long, because the next syllable begins with two consonants.
Anap. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
Στἰβὸν ὀγμεῦει | τον δἔ πἔλᾶς που
Spon. *Anap.* *Anap.* *Spon.*
Τᾶυτῆν γἀρἔχειν | βἰὸτῆς ᾶυτον. Last long, influenced by the succeeding letter in the next line.
Anap. *Anap.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
*Λογος ἐστἶ φὕσινθ | ηρὸβολῶντᾶ. Last long for the same reason.

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Spon. Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πτῆνοῖς ἰοῖς | στυγέρᾳ σ | τυγέρως

Οὐδὲ τὶν' ἄυτῳ. *Monometer Acatalectic*, or *Anapæstic Base.*

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πᾶι ὤνα κἀκῶν | ἔπινώμαν. *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Paroemiac.*

* The first metre in this verse is less correct than the other metres in the system, because the syllable *ιν* in *φυσιν*, is short, and becomes long merely by the force of the following consonant.

ANOTHER SYSTEM WITHOUT THE BASE.

Ω δεινον ἰδειν παθος ἀνθρωποις

Ω δεινοτατον παντων ὁσ' ἐγω

Προσεκυρσ' ἠδη. Τις σ' ω τλημον,

Προσεβη μανιαι; τις ὁ πηδησας

Δαιμων μειζονα των μηκιστων

Προς τῃ σῃ δυσδαιμονι μοιρᾳ

Φευ φευ δυσταν' ἀλλ' ὑδ' ἐσιδειν

Δυναμαι σε, θιλων πολλ' ἀνιερεσθαι

Πολλα πυθεσθαι, πολλα δ' ἀθρησαι·

Τοιαν φρικην παρειχεις μοι. *Soph.*

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anap. Anap. Spon.

Ω δεῖι | νὸν ἰδεῖιν ‖ πᾰθὸς ὦνθρ | ὦποιη

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Spon. *Anap.* *Spon.* *Anap.*

Ω δεῖν | ὅ τᾰτον π || ᾱντῶν | ὅσ' ἔγω

Anap. *Spon.* *Spon.* *Spon.*

Πρὸσξεκῡρσ' | ηδη. || Τίς σ' ω̄ | τλημόν. Last long, influenced by the succeeding verse.

Anap. *Anap.* *Anap.* *Spon.*

Πρὸσεῖβη | μᾰνίᾰ ; || τίς ὅ πη | δῆσᾰς

Spon. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Spon.*

Δᾱιμῶν | μεῖζόνᾰ || τῶν μη | κίστῶν

Spon. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Πρὸς τῃ | σῃ δῦσ || δᾱιμόνϊ | μοιρᾱ. Last long, (because ᾳ is an improper diphthong,) though ρα be preceded by a diphthong.

Spon. *Spon.* *Spon.* *Anap.*

Φεῦ, φεῦ, | δῦστᾶν' || ᾰλλ' ᾰ | δ' ἔστ' ἰδεῖν

Anap. *Anap.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Δῦνᾰμαῖ | σε, θέλων || πόλλ ᾰνε | ρεσθαι

Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Πόλλᾰ πῦ | θεσθᾱι, || πόλλᾰ δ' ᾰ | θρῆσαι. Here ᾰ is short before θ and ρ, a mute followed by a liquid.

Spon. *Spon.* *Anap.*

Τοιᾶν | φρενίκην || πᾰρεῖχεις | μαι. *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Paræmiac.*

SYSTEM OF PARŒMIACS.

Σιγαν νυν ἀπας ἐχε σιγαν

Και παντα λογον ταχα πευση·

Ημιν δ' Ιθακη πατρις ἐστι

Πλεομεν δ' ἀμ' Οδυσσεῖ θειω.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING PARŒMIAC.

Spon. *Dact.* *Anap.*
Σῑγᾶν | νῦν ἄπᾰς ‖ ἔχἔ σῑγ | ων. *Cat. Syll.*
Spon. *Anap.* *Anap.*
Κᾶι πᾶντ | ἄ λὸγὸν τ ‖ ἄχᾰ πῖν | ση
Spon. *Anap.* *Anap.*
Ημῖν δ᾽ | Ιθᾰκῆ | πᾰτρῒ̈ς ἔστ | ι
Anap. *Anap.* *Anap.*
Πλἔ̆ομεῖν | δ᾽ ἄμ᾽ Οδῦσσ ‖ ἔῖθεῖ | ω. *Cratin.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω της μεγαλης σοφιας ἐπιθυμησας ἀνθρωπε παρ᾽ ἡμων,
Ως ἐυδαιμων ἐν Αθηναιοις και τοις Ελλησι γενησει,
Ει μνημων ἐι και φρονιστης, και το ταλαιπωρον ἐνεστιν
Εν τη ψυχη, και μη καμνεις μεθ᾽ ἑστας, μη τε βαδιζων,
Μητε ριγων ἀχθει λιαν μητε γἀριστων ἐπιθυμεις.
Οινῳ τ᾽ ἀπεχει και γυμνασιων, και των ἀλλων ἀνοητων
Και βελτιστον τυτο νομιζεις, ὁπερ ἐικος δεξιον ἀνδρα
Νικαν πραττων και βυλευων και τη γλωττη πολεμιζων.

Aristoph.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anap. Anap. Anap. Spon. Spon.

Ω τῆς | μἔγαλῆς ‖ σὸφἴας | ἔπἴθῦ ‖ μῆσᾶς | ᾱνθρῶ ‖ πἔ

Anap.

πἄρ᾽ ῆ | μων

Spon. Spon. Anap. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Ως ἴυ | δαἴμῶν ‖ ἔν Αθῆ | ναἴοις ‖ καὶ τοῖς | Ελλᾶσ ‖ ῐ

Anap.

γἔνῆ | σει

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Dact.

Εἴ μνῆ | μῶν ἴ ‖ καὶ φρᾶν | τἴστῆς, ‖ καὶ τὸ τἄ |

Spon. Anap.

λᾶι πῶ ‖ ρὄν᾽ ἔνἴστ | ιν

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Εν τῆ | ψῡχῆ, ‖ καὶ μὴ | κἀμνἴεις ‖ μἴθ᾽ ἵστ | ᾱς μὴ ‖ τἴ

Anap.

βἄδἴζ | ων

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anap. Dact.

Μὴτἴ ῥἴ | γῶν ᾱχθ ‖ ἴ λἴ | ᾱν μὴ ‖ τἴγ᾽ ἄῤῥῖστ | ᾱν ἴπ ‖

Spon.

θῡμἴς. *Brachycatalectic.*

Spon. Anap. Spon. Anap. Spon. Spon.

Οἴνᾰ | τ᾽ ἄπἴχἴ ‖ καὶ γῦμν | ἄσἴᾶν, ‖ καὶ τᾶν | ἄλλᾶν

Anap.

ἢ ἄνὄῆτ | ων

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Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Spon.
Κἀι βῖλτ | ῖστῦν ‖ τᾰ̈τῦ νῐ̆ | μῐ̄ζῑεις, ‖ ᾰ̆πῐ̆ῤ ῖι | κᾱ̆ςδῖξ ‖
Anap.
ἴδν ᾱ̈νδῤ | ω
Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.
Νῑκᾱ̃ν | πῥᾰ̈ττῶν ‖ κᾱ̈ι βᾰ̈ | λεῦῶν ‖ κᾱ̈ι τῇ | γλᾰ̈ττῇ ‖
Anap.
πῦ̆λε̄μιζ̄ | ων.

III. IAMBIC METRE.

IAMBIC SYSTEMS.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

The first, third, and fifth places admit an *Iambus* or *Spondee*.

Ου μοι μελει Γυγαω
Τω Σαρδεων ἀναικτος.
Ουθ' ἁιρεει με χρυσος,
Ουδε φθονω τυραννοις.
Εμοι μελει μυρoισι
Καταβρεχειν ὑπηνην·
Εμοι μελει ροδοισι
Καταστρεφειν καρηνα.
Το σημερον μελει μοι,
Το δ' ἀυριον τις οἰδεν;

The second, fourth, and sixth places admit an *Iambus* only.

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VARIATIONS.

The *Iambus* in the odd places, resolvable into a *Tribrach.*

The *Spondee* in the odd places resolvable into a *Dactyl* or *Anapæst.*

The *Iambus* in the even places, (except the last) resolvable into a *Tribrach*, an *Anapæst* substituted in case of a proper name only.

BEGINNING WITH AN ANAPÆST.

Απολοιτο πρωτος ἀυτος
Ο τον ἀργυρεον φιλησας.
Δια τυτον και ἀδελφος,
Δια τυτον κ τοκηες·
Πολεμοι φονοι δι ἀυτον.
Τοδε χειρον, ὀλλυμεσθα
Δια τυτον οι φιλυντες.

Anacreon.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEMS.

Spon. Iamb. Iamb.

Οῦ μᾱι | μἔ λῑι ‖ Γὔγᾱ | ω *Catalectic* syllable.

The following verses are all measured and scanned as the first.

Τὸν Σᾱῤ | ἔῶν ‖ ἄνἄκτ | ος
Οὐθ' ᾱιρ | ἔῖι ‖ μἔ χρῦσ | ος
Οὔδ ἔφθ | ὀνᾱ | τὔ ρἀνν | οις.

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Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.

Εμοὶ | μέλει ‖ μύροισ | ι *Catalectic* syllable.

Κάτᾱβρ | ἔχειν ‖ ὕπηνι | ην

Εμοῖ | μέλει ‖ ῥόδοισ | ι

Κάτάστ | ρέφειν ‖ κάρηνι | α

Τὸ σῇ | μέρον μ ‖ ἔλει | μοι

Τὸ δ᾽ ἀν | ρύ ενντ ‖ ὑς οἰδ᾽ | εν.

SECOND SYSTEM.

Anap. Iamb. Iamb.

Απόλοι | τὸ πρῶ ‖ τος ἀν | τος *Catalectic* syllable.

The following are scanned in the same manner as the first.

Ο τὸν ᾱργ | ὺ ρόνφ ‖ ὑ λῆσ | ας

Διὰ τὰτ | ὸν ὃκ ‖ ἀδέλφ | ος

Διὰ τὰτ | ὸν ὃ | τέ κῃ | ες

Πόλέ μοι | φόνοι ‖ δ᾽ ᾱντ | ον

Τὸ δ᾽ ἓ χει | ρὸν ὅλλ ‖ ὕμεσθ | α

Διὰ τὰτ | ὸν ὁι | φίλὃντ | ες.

TRIMETERS OR SENARII.

Εν παντι πραγει δ᾽ εσθ ὁμιλιας κακης

Κακιον ὑδεν, καρπος κομιζεος.

Ατης ἀρυρα θανατον ἐκκαρπιζεται.

Η γαρ ξυνεισβας πλοιον ἐυσεβης ἀνερ

Ναυτησι θερμοις και παυῤῥγια τινι,

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Ολωλεν ἀνδρων συν θεοπτυφω γενει·
Η ξυν πολιταις ἀνδρασιν, δικαιος ων,
Εχθροξενοις τε και θεων ἀμνημοσι,
Ταυτᾳ κυρησας ἐκδικως ἀγρευματος,
Πληγεις θεᾳ μαστιγι παγκοινα δαμη. *Æschyl.*

ANALYSIS OF IAMBIC TRIMETERS.

Trimeter Acatalectic.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Εν πᾶν | τὶ πρᾶ || γει δ' ἐσθ' | ὅμι | λίᾱς | κἄκῆς
Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Κἄκῖ | ὅν ᾱδ' || ἔν κἄρπ | ὸς ᾰ || κόμῖστ | ἔ ōς
Spon. Iam. Dact. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Α της | ἄρōυ || ρα θἄνἄ | τὸν ἔκτ || ἄρπῖζ | ἔ, ᾱι
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Η γᾶρξ | ὕνειστ || βᾶς πλōι | ον ἔυ || σἔβῆς | ἄνῆρ
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Νᾶυτῆ | σὶ θἔρμ || οις και | πἄνυρ || γἴα | τὶ νῑ
Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
Ολῶ | λἔν' ᾱνδ || ρων συνθ | ἔοπτ || υστω | γἔνἔι
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Η ξυνπ | ο λῑ || ται ανδ | ρᾶσῖνδ || ῑ και | ος ων
Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam.
Εχθροξ | ἔνοις || τἔ και | θἴων || αμνη | μοσῖ
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
Ταυτᾳ | κὕρ η || σας ἔκδ | ικως || αγρἔυ | μἄτος
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
Πληγεις | θἔ ᾳ || μαστῖ | γἴ παγκ || κοινω | δἄμη.

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Note 1. *Morell* rejects the *Anapæst* in the third place, because thereby the *cæsural* pause is destroyed; and *Porson* admits the *Anapæst* in the first place only, and alters the lines in *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, which militate against his hypothesis.

2. *Hephæstion*, though he rejects the *Anapæst* in the second and fourth place, is silent respecting the third and fifth places.

3. The *Dactyl* frequently occurs in the third seat, in correct *Iambics*, particularly in *Euripides*; whence it has been by some concluded, that a *Spondee* in the same place might be resolved into an *Anapæst*.

4. In the fifth seat, the admission of the *Dactyl* is objected to, because the *Iambic Trimeter* in that case, too nearly resembles the conclusion of a lame *Heroic*.

EXAMPLE

Of an *Anapæst* in a proper name, substituted for an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Κομιζε σαυτην, Αντιγονη, δομων ἐσω. *Euripi.*

ANALYZED.

Iam. *Iam.* *Spon.* *Anapi.* *Iam.* *Iam.*
Κŏμῑζ | ἔ σαὖ ‖ τῆν Αντ | ῒγόνῆ ‖ δ' ŏμῶν | ἔσω.

Μαλιστα Φοιβω Τειρεσιαν παρ' ὁυτις αν.

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ANALYZED.

Μᾰ̆λῐστ | ᾰ̆ Φῐ̄β ‖ ὦ Τῑ̄ | ἔσῐᾰνπ ‖ ᾰ̆ρᾰ̆ | τὺς ᾰ̆ν.

The fourth foot of the last line may however be scanned thus, ἔσῐᾰνπ, the ια being a *Synizesis*.

Though in the irregular *Iambics* of *Aristophanes*, an *Anapæst* be admitted in the even places, even where there is no proper name; in the *Tragic* poets, this is not allowed.

Anacreon also admits of several irregularities, as the *Cretic* in the first place, which is certainly inadmissible in verses regularly constructed.

Note. That in *Iambic* metre, a *Dactyl* should be avoided in the fifth place, and resolved feet should not concur.

The following lines have an *Anapæst* in the third place, and are on that account by some called harsh or unmusical.

Spon. Iamb. Anap. Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.
Λῐ̄ξῑ̄ | τὸν᾽ ᾰ̆ν ‖ τὸν᾽ ᾰ̆ρῑθμ | ὸν ᾰ̆κ ‖ ἴγω̄ | κτᾰνῶν
Iamb. Iamb. Anap. Iamb. Spon. Iamb.
Κᾰ̆κὸν κ | ᾰ̆κω̄ς ‖ νῦν ᾰ̆μῑ | ρὸν ἔκτ ‖ ρῑ̄ψᾰ̄ι | βῐ̄ον.

Or by changing the *Anapæst* into a *Tribrach*; thus,

Spond. Iamb. Tribrach. Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.
Λῐ̄ξῑ̄ | τὸν ᾰ̆ν ‖ τὸν ᾰ̆ρῐ̆ | θμὸν ᾰ̆κ ‖ ἴγω̄ | κτᾰνῶν.
Κᾰ̆κὸν κ | ᾰ̆κω̄ς ‖ νῦν ᾰ̆μὸ | ρὸν ἔκτ ‖ ρῑ̄ψᾰ̄ι | βῐ̄ον.

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TROCHAIC METRE.

TROCHAIC PENTHEMIMERIS.

In the odd places, is admitted a *Trochee* only.

In the even places, are admissible, a *Trochee* and a *Spondee*.

Troch. Troch.
Κεῖσ̆ε | τάι τᾰ̄ | λᾱ̆ς. *Soph. E.* 248.

VARIATIONS.

TROCHAIC HEPHTHEMIMERIS.

The *Trochee* in any place resolvable into a *Tribrach*.

Troch. Spond. Troch.
Μᾰ̄τε̆ῤ | ᾱ̆ισχῡ̄ | νᾱ̆ς ε̆ | μᾱ̆ς. *Il.* 174.

A *Spondee* into a *Dactyl** or *Anapæst*.

Ηλᾰ̆ | γω̄ πᾰ̆ | ῤεῖνε̆ | ται.

* A *Dactyl* or a *Spondee* is sometimes found in the odd places in *Aristophanes;* but only in long verses.

†A *Dactyl* in the odd places occurs only in proper names.

Trochaic verses are mostly *Catalectic*. A system of them consists generally of *Catalectic Tetrameters;* sometimes of *Dimeters Catalectic* and *Acatalectic* intermixed.

In *Tetrameters* the second metre should always

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end with a word, as already mentioned in the foregoing part of this prosody.

The precept and example is given by *Terentianus* in the same verses:

—— finis ut quarti pedis
Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

This rule is said to be invariably observed by the *Tragic* poets, with the exception of a privative, and prepositions prefixed.

Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch.

Τᾰ̄ντᾰ̆ | μᾱ̄ι δῐ̄ || πλῆμῐ̆ | ῥῑ̄μι ᾰ̆ || φρᾰ̄στᾰ̆ς | ἴστῐ̄ν | *Troch.*

ἐνφρᾰ̄ | σι. *Æschyl. Pers.* 165.

Porson however does not admit the propriety of this exception, and alters the verse thus:

Τᾰ̄ντᾰ̆ μᾱ̄ι μἐῥῑμν' ἄφρᾰ̄στᾰ̆ς ἴστῐ̄ν ἐν φρᾰ̄σῑν δ'ἵπλη.

† Example of a *Dactyl* introduced in place of a proper name.

Or. 1566. Σὺγγῠ̆ | νῶντ' ἔ || μῆν, Πῠ̆λᾰ̆ | δῆν τἔ || τᾰ̀τ τᾰ̆δ' | ἔ ξῡ̄ν | δῥᾱ̆ντᾰ̆ | μοι.

‡Πῥᾱ̄ς δῠ̆ | μᾶς στεῖ | χῶντᾰ̆ | πᾰ̄υσῳ̄ || τᾶς πᾰ̆ | ῥῑστᾱ̄ || τᾱ̄ς γῠ̆ | ας. *Ph.* 1331.

‡ Example of a *Tetrameter* with a *Spondee* in the second, fourth, and sixth places.

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TROCHAIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

ANALYSIS.

Acatalectic.

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Πωλε Θρηκιη, τι δη με — Πω̄λε̆ | Θρη̄κῐ̆ ‖ η̄ τῐ̆ |
Tr.
δη̄ με̆
Λοξον ὀμμασι βλεπουσα — Λο̄ξο̆ν | ο̄μμᾰ̆ ‖ σῐ̄ βλε̆ |
πο̄σᾰ̆
Tr. Sp. Tr.
Νηλεως φευγεις, δοκεις δε — Νη̄λε̆ | ω̄ς φρε̄ν ‖ γε̄ις δο̆ |
Tr.
κε̄ις δ᾽ε̆.

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Μηδεν ειδεναι σοφον; — Μη̄δε̆ν | εῑδ᾽ε̆ν ‖ α̈ι σο̆ | φον
Cat. or *Hepth.*

Acatalectic.

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Ισθι τοι, καλως μεν ἀν τοι — Ισθῐ̆ | το̄ι κᾰ̆ | λω̄ς με̆ν |
Sp.
ᾱ̆ν το̄ι
Τον χαλινον ἐμβαλοιμι — Το̄ν χᾰ̆ | λῑνο̆ν ‖ ε̄μβᾰ̆ |
λο̄ιμε̆
Tr. Tr. Tr.
Ηνιας δ᾽ ἐχων, στρεφοιμι — Ηνῐ̆ | ᾱ̆ς δ᾽ ε̆ ‖ χω̄ν στρε̆ |
φο̄ιμᾰ̆.

Αμφι τερματα δρομου· — *Αμφῐ̆ | τε̄ρμᾰ̆ ‖ τᾰ̄δρο̆ | μῠ̆
Cat.
Tr. Sp. Tr.
Νυν δε λειμωνας τε βοσκεαι — †Νῦν δ᾽ε̆ | λε̄ῑμω̄ ‖ νᾰ̆ς τε̆ |
βο̄σκε̆ | αι. *Hypl.*

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	Tr. Sp. Tr.	*Acatalectic.*
Κἁρα τε σκιερτωσα παιζεις	Κἄρᾰ | τĕ σκιẽ || τω̃σᾰ | πα̃ιζεις.	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	
Δεξιον γαρ ἱπποπειρην	Δĕξĭ̆ | ον γᾰ̃ρ || ῑππŏ | *Sp.* πĕιρη̃ν	
Ουκ ἐχεις ἐπεμβατην. *Anac.*	Οὔκ ĕ | χεις επ || ĕμβᾰ̃ | τη̃ν *Cat.*	

* The last foot of this line may be called a *Tribrach*, τᾰδε̆ŏμᾰ̆, because in δε̆ομᾰ, we meet with an instance of a ε following the middle letter δ, in which case the α, which of itself is short, will continue short; and the last syllable being common, the verse will then be *Brachycatalectic*.

† In this line, βοεχεαι may be a *Spondee*, εαι being a *Synizesis*. In that case the verse will be properly a *Dimeter Acatalectic*, and this method of scanning the line appears preferable. As it stands divided above, it is a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Bacchilidian*.

DIM. CATALECTIC. ANALYSIS.

	Tro. Sp. Tro.	
Μηδε τις κικλησκετω	Μη̃δ̆ĕ | τῑς κῑκ || λη̃σκĕ | τω	
	Tro. Tro. Tro.	
Ξυμφορα τετυμμενος	Ξῡμφŏ̆ | ρᾰ̆ τĕ̆ || τῡμμε̆̃ν | ος	
	Tro. Tro. Tro.	
Τυτ' ἐπος θρουμενος	Τῡ̆τ' ĕ | πō̆ς θρŏ̆ || ῡμε̆̃ν | ος	
Ω Δικα	Ω Δῐ̆ | κα *Monometer Catalectic*, an imperfect verse.	
Ω θρονοι τ' Ερινυων.	Ω θρŏ̆ | νοι τ' Ε || ρῑννῡ̆ | ων	

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Ταυτα τις ταχ' ἀν πατηρ
Η τεκουσα νεοπαθης
Οικτον οἰκτισαιτ'· ἐπει-
-δη πιτνει δομος Δικας.

Τᾶυτᾰ | τῖς τᾰχ' ‖ ᾱνπᾰ | τηρ
*Η τĕ | κῡσᾰ ‖ νĕŏπᾰθ | ης
Οἰκτŏν | ŏικτĭ ‖ σᾱι τĕ | πει-
-δῆ†πĭ | τνēι δŏ ‖ μῐς Δĭ | κας.

Æschyl.

* Νĕŏπᾰ may either be a *Tribrach* instead of a *Trochee*, being feet of equal times, or νεο may be a *Synizesis*.

† In this verse the syllable πι is short, the two consonants, τν, being a slender mute followed by a liquid.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Μητερ υ λογων ἀγων ἐστ', ἀλλ' ἀναλωται χρονος
Ουν μησωματην, περαινει δ' ὀυδεν ἡ προθυμια·
Ου γαρ αν ξυμβαιμεν ἀλλως, ἡ πι τοις ἐιρημενοις
Ωστε μι σκηπτρων κρατυνται, τησδ' ἀνακτ' ἐιναι χθονος
Των μακρων δ' ἀπαλλαγεισα νυθετηματτων μ' ἐα.
Και συ τωνδ' ἐξω κομιζου τειχεων ἡ κατθανη. *Eurip.*

TROCHAIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC ANALYZED.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Spon. Tr. Spon. Tr.
Μῆτĕρ | ŏυ λŏ ‖ γῶν ᾰ | γῶν ĕστ ‖ ᾰλλ' ᾰ | νᾱλῶ ‖ ται χρ |
Cat. syll.
νος

Tr. *Tr.* *Tr.* *Sp.* *Tr.* *Tr.* *Tr.*
Οὖν μὲ | σῶμᾰ ‖ τῷν πὲ | ρᾶι νεῖ ‖ δ' ὀνδὲν | ἢ πρὸ | θῡ-
μὰ̆ | α

Tr. *Sp.* *Tr.* *Sp.* *Tr.* *Sp.* *Tr.*
Οὖ γᾰ̆ρ | ἂν ξῡμ ‖ βᾰ̄ιμεῖν | ᾰ̄λλῶς ‖ ἢπὶ | τοῖς εἶ ‖ ρημὲν |
οἷς

Tr. *Sp.* *Tr.* *Tr.* *Tr.* *Sp.* *Tr.*
Ωστὲ | μεσκηπ ‖ τρῶν κρᾰ̆ | τῦντᾰ̆ ‖ τῆσδᾰ̆ν | ᾰ̄κτεῖ ‖ νᾰ̄ιχ-
θὸ̆ | νος

Tr. *Tr.* *Tr.* *Tr.* *Tr.* *Tr.* *Tr.*
Τῶν μᾰ̆ | κρῶν δᾰ̆ ‖ πᾰ̄λλᾰ̆ | γεισᾰ̆ ‖ νᾰ̆θὲ | τῆμᾰ̆ ‖ τῶν
μὲ | α

Tr. *Sp.* *Tr.* *Sp.* *Tr.* *Sp.* *Tr.*
Κᾰ̄ι σὺ | τῶνδ' ἐξ | ῶ κὸ | μιζ̆ὲ ‖ τεῖχ' | ὡν ἡ ‖ κᾰ̄τθᾰ̆ | νη.

IONIC METRE A MAJORE.

What is termed a pure *Ionic* verse, very rarely consists wholly of *Ionics*, but admits a *Trochaic Dipodia*,* promiscuously with its proper feet.

Scale allows the following varieties in the *Ionic a majore*, or *greater Ionic metre*; though it may be doubted whether verses so constructed can be called pure *Ionics*; viz.

Var. 1. The second *Pæon*† is sometimes found in the first place; the reason for which has been attempted to be given in part 2.

* The verse never ends with the proper foot complete; but has either a *Trochaic Dipodia*, (or *Syzygy*, as some term it,) or the proper foot incomplete; thus,

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Ion. a maj. *Ditroch.*

Εἰμὴ τἀδὲ | χεἰρὸδ ἐκτᾰ́. *Soph.*

Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*

Hās cum gĕmĭ | na compĕdĕ | dēdĭcāt că | tēnās. *Brach. Mart.* 2. 29.

Ditroch. *Great. Ion.* *Great. Ion.* *Spond.*

Πλᾰστοὺς τὺς | ἐστῖν, τὸμὲ | γᾶ πτώμᾰ φὸ | βεῖται.

Great. Ion. *Great. Ion.* 3. *Epitr.*

Pansa ōptĭmĕ | Divŏs cŏlŏ | vis sī bŏnōs | ēsse. *Epion.*

These two last are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, called *Sotadic* verses.

Pæon 2.

† Τὶ δ᾽εἰ μὲ χὸ | ῥῖνεῖν. *Soph. Dim. Brachycat.*

Pæon. 2. *Ditroch.*

Δἴκαὶς ἄφὸ | βήτὸς ᾱδ᾽ἐ. *Dim. Acatalectic.*

Pæon 2. *Ion. a maj.* *Epitr.* 2.

Πὸᾶς τἔρἔν | ἀνθὸς μᾰ́λᾰ́ | κὸν μᾰτεῦσᾰι. *Trim. Acat.*

Pæon 2.

Aἐι πῦκνῐ́ | ναὶς δῥὸσοὶς. *Dim. Cat.*

Pæon 2. *Ditroch.*

Aἐι κᾰ́τἔ | χῶν ἄνηξἔ | μὲν ξῦφᾰ́ς. *Phæn.* 343.

The last verse is a *Trimeter Catalectic.*

Var. 2. A *Molossus* is sometimes found in an even intermediate place, with a *Trochaic Dipodia*, or, as it is by some called, a *Trochaic Syzygy* following.*

* This restriction prevents the concurrence of too many long syllables.

Ditroch. *Moloss.* *Ditroch.*

Κἀι κᾰκῶς ἄ | νεἰλἔνῡ́ν | Σῶκρᾰ́τηνὸ | κόσμος. A *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.*

Var. 3. The second *Pæon* is occasionally joined to

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a second or third *Epitrite*, so that the two feet together are equal in time to two *Ionic* feet. This is called an Ανακλασις,* the defect in time of the preceding foot being in this case supplied by the redundant time of the subsequent.

The verse so disposed is called Ανακλωμενος.

Ditroch. resol.

* Τὺνᾰ θεὸν τὶν | Ηερωα. *Dim. Catal.*

The first foot of the above verse is a *double Trochee* resolved.

Ion. a maj. 1. *res.* *Ion. a maj.* *Ion. a maj.* 2. *resol.*

Τί γᾰρ ἐσμεῖν ὅ | λως ἢ πὸδᾰ | πῆς γἐγὸνᾰ μεῖν | υλης.

Ion. a maj. 1. *res.* *Epi.* 1. *last res.* *Ditroch.*

Στὸχᾰσᾰι κᾰτᾰ | σεᾰυτῶν τὸβὶ | ὼτἰκὸν νὸ | ησας.

These two verses are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, but the last must be considered impure.

The second metre of this verse may however be amended, by admitting σεαυτον to form but two syllables, and then it will be pronounced σαυτον, the εαυ being a *Synyzesis*; and in this contracted form, the word is frequently found: then the second metre will be a regular *Ionic a majore*; thus,

2. *Pæon.* 2. *Epitr.* *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*

Δἰδῦμᾰ μεῖν | ᾰ σεῖλᾱνᾰ | κᾰι πλᾱῆἰᾰ | δ᾽ἐς μεῖσᾰι δ᾽ἐ.

The above verse is a *Tetrameter Acatalectic*. The first *metre* is a second *Pæon* containing five times; the second *metre* is a second *Epitrite* containing seven times: so that the first and second *metres* taken together, consist of twelve times, equivalent

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to the number of times contained in two greater *Ionics*.

Thus the deficient time in the first metre is by Ανακλασις, compensated by the redundant time in the second.

Var. 4. Resolutions of the long syllable are allowable in all possible varieties. See examples of this above, under the last note.

Mr. *Seale*'s definition of an *Epionic* is as follows:

If the three remaining *Paeons*, or the second *Paeon* in any place but the first, without an Ανακλασις; or,

If an *Iambic Dipodia*,* or third *Epitrite*, a *Choriambus*, or any of the discordant feet† of four syllables, be found in the same verse with an *Ionic* foot, the verse is then termed *Epionic*.

Dijamb. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
* Quŏd ō mĭsĕr ¦ tē pĕrdĭs ă ¦ mōrĕ frŭstrā.
† *Antispast*, and the other *Epitrites*.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πληρης μεν ἐφαινετ' ἀσελανα
Αιδ' ὡς περι βωμον ἐσταθησαν. *Sapph.*

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TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ει και βασιλευς πεφυκας, ὡς θνητος ἀκουσον
Εαν χρυσοφορῃς, τυτο τυχης ἐστιν ἐπαρμα
Εαν ἀλαζονης, τυτ' ἀνοιας ἐστι φρυαγμα
Εαν δε σωφρονης, τυτο θεων δωρον ὑπαρχει
Η σωφροσυνη παρεστιν, ἐαν μετρης σεαυτον.
Σωκρατην ὁ κοσμος πεποιηκεν σοφον ἐιναι
Και κακως ἀνειλεν τον Σωκρατην ὁ κοσμος
Εν τη φυλακη, κωνιον ὁτι πιων τεθνηκε
Κυνες οἱ κατα θρακην Ευριπιδην ἐτραγον
Τον θειον Ομηρον λιμος κατεδαπανησεν
Αγαθος, ἐυφυης δικαιος, ἐυτυχης ὁς ἐαγη
Τυ φθονυ λαβειν δει μεριδα, μωμον ἐχειν δει. *Sotad.*

IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. *Ditroch.*
πλἠρῃς μἐν ἔ | φᾱινἔτ' ἀ σἔ | λᾱνᾱ
Ion. a maj. *Ditroch.*
Αιδ' ὡς πἔρῑ | βῶμὸν ἔστᾰ | θῆσᾰν.

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TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. *Ditroch.* *Ion. a maj.*
Εἴ κἀι βἄσσ᾽ | λἔυς πἔφῡκἄς, | ὡς θνητὸς᾽ ἄ | κὔσον
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ion. a maj.*
*Ἐὰν χρῡσὸφὸ | ρῆς, τὔτὸ τῦ | χῆς ἔστἴν ἔ | πἄρμα.
Ditroch. *Epitr.* 3. *Great. Ion.*
†Ἐᾶν ἄλᾱζὸν | ῆς, τὔτ᾽ ἄνὸι | ᾱς ἔστἴ φρῦ | ᾱγμα
Ditroch. *Great. Ion.* *Great. Ion.*
Ἐᾶν δ᾽ἔ σῶφρὸν | ῆς, τὔτὸ θἔ | ὧν δ᾽ὦρὸν ὕπ | ᾱρχει
Great. Ion. *Ditroch.* *Ditroch.*
‡Η σῶφρὸσῦν | ἡ πἄρἔστἴν | ἐαν μἔτρῆς σἔ | ἄυτον.

* In the second verse ε*α* in ε*αν* by a *Synizesis* forms but one syllable, and assuming then the nature of a diphthong, makes the syllable long. The same observation extends to the same word in the third, fourth, and fifth verses. In the second, fourth, and fifth, however, *αν* is followed by a consonant, which would render the syllable long of course.

† The second foot in this verse is marked as a third *Epitrite*, but if the diphthong *οι* in *ανοιας* be admitted to be short, as preceding a vowel; the second foot will be an *Ionic a majore*, and the verse will be regular; otherwise it will be an *Epionic*.

‡ In this verse, in the third *metre*, the short vowel *ε* continues short, because the two consonants *τρ* which follow, are a tenuis followed by a liquid. In the third verse also, and in the third *metre*, *ι* is also short, because followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

Ditroch. *Ion. a maj.* *Ion. a maj.*
[a]Σὠκρἄτῆν ὄ | κὸσμὸς πἔπὸἰ | ῆκἔν σὄφὸν | ἔιναι
Ditroch. *Moloss.* *Ditroch.*
[b]Κἀι κἄκῶς ἄν | ἔιλἔν τὸν | Σὠκρἄτῆν ὄ | κὸσμος
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch. resol.*
[c]Εν τῇ φὔλἀ | κῇ, κἀῆνἴἄν | ὅτἴ πἴὼν τἔθν | ῆκε

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Ditroch. Ion. a min. Ditroch.

[d] Κῡνῆς ō͡ι κἄ | τἄ Θρᾰκῆν Εῡ | ρῑπῐδῆν ἔτρ | ᾱγον.

Great. Ion. Dispon. Procleus.

[e] Τὸν θεῖον Ομ | ηρō̃ν λῑμō̃ς | κἄτ᾽ δᾰπᾰν | ῆσεν

Ditroch. Ditroch, Ditroch.

[f] Αγᾰθός, ēυφῠ̄ | ῆς, δ᾽ῑκᾱῐός | ēυτῠχῆς ὅς | εαιη

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

[g] Τὸν φθόνῳ λᾰβ | εῖν δ᾽ει μᾰ̆ρῠ̆ | δᾱ̆, μᾱμῐ̆ὸν ἔχ | ειν δ᾽ει.

a In this verse, the diphthong *οι* is shortened before a vowel.

b In this verse, the second *metre* is a *Molossus* with a double *Trochee* succeeding, and there is not a single *Ionic* in the verse. The *Molossus* is equivalent in time to an *Ionic a majore*.

c This verse has its third *metre* a *Ditrochæus*, with the first syllable resolved. The first syllable of *τἔθηκε* is here short, because the short vowel is followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

d If the second syllable *θρακην* be long, as it commonly is, the second metre will be a first *Epitrite*, and the verse an *Epionic*; but it would appear that this line must be faulty, and that it might be corrected thus,

Κῡνῆς κᾰτᾰ̆ | Θρᾰκῆν | Εῡρ | ῐπῐδῆν ἔ | τραγον. An *Ionic a majore*, a *Molossus*, and *Ditrochæus*.

In the verse thus divided, the second metre is a *Dispondæus*, and the third a *Procleusmaticus*; the supernumerary time in the second metre compensating for the deficient time in the third, by *ανακλασις*.

e But this verse may be otherwise divided; thus,

Ion. a maj. Molossus. Ditroch. Resol.

Τὸν θεῖον Ο | μῆρō̃ν λῑ | μō̃ς κᾰτ᾽ᔓδαπᾰν | ησεν.

The second *metre* is now a *Molossus* agreeably to the rule; and the third *metre* is a *Ditrochæus*, having the first syllable of the second *Trochee* resolved.

f The first *metre* of this verse is a *Ditrochæus*, with the first syllable of the first foot resolved.

g Here we find δᾰ long, before a liquid.

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A SERIES OF LATIN IONIC VERSES, FROM TERENTIANUS, ANALYZED.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ion. a maj.*
Trādūnt hŏmĭn | ēs, sēctă quĭ | būs Pythăgŏ | reā est;
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
Arcānă sĕc | ūtī physĭ | cīs rĕmōta | cāusĭs,
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
Vōcēs nŭmĕr | ī nōn sĭmĭ | lēs hăbērĕ | sūmmas;
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
Et nōmĭnă | trādūnt ĭtă | lītĕrīs pĕr | acta,
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
Hāc ūt nŭmĕr | īs plūrĭbŭs, | īllă sīnt mĭn | utis,
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
Quāndōquĕ sŭb | ībūnt dŭbĭ | æ pĕrīclă | pugnæ,
Ion. a maj. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*
Mājōr nŭmĕr | ūs quā stĕtĕr | īt, făvērĕ | palmam
Præsāgĭă | lēthī. mĭnĭ | mā pătērĕ | summa
Sīc Pātrŏclŏn | ōlim Hēctŏre | a mānū pĕr | isse
Sīc Hēctŏră | trādūnt cĕcĭd | īssĕ mōx A | chilii.
Terent.

In the preceding system of verses from *Terentianus Maurus*, it may be observed for the sake of beginners, that *tradunt* and *nomina* have each the first

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syllable long, because these syllables are formed by contraction from *transdunt* and *noscimen.*

Patroclus, though strictly, according to the rules of Latin prosody, and the practice of the Roman poets, it may have both the first and second syllables, either long or short, in *Homer* has both uniformly long.

OF IONIC METRE A MINORE.

It has been already mentioned in the second part, that the verse termed *Ionic a minore*, instead of a *Ditrochæus*, admits a *Dijambus*. It may be added that this *metre* is often composed entirely of its proper feet.*

It admits however of an *Iambic Dipodia*,† or *Syzygy*, (as it is termed by some,) and that promiscuously; beginning sometimes with a *third Pæon*,‡ followed by one of the *Epitrites* for an ἀνακλασις.‖

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

* Ολἔσᾱς κᾱι | πŏτĕ μῑν ŏξ | ἴϊ χἄλκω | κĕφἄλαν. *Phryn.*

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

Mĭsĕrārum ēst | nĕc ămōrī | dărĕ lūdūm | nĕqŭe vīnō. *Hor.*

Dijamb. Ion. a min.

† Ομᾱνλŏς ᾱν | ὕπĕῤ ὦ χῤῡ | σἴα. *Trim. Brach. Soph.*

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Pæon. 3. *Epitr.* 3.

‡ Στεφάνων ἄ | ώτον γλυκύν | *Dim. Acat. Pind. Olym.* 5.

Pæon. 3. *Epitr.* 2. *Pæon.* 3.

|| Χαλεπώς ἔ | ρως βαδίζοντ' | ἐκέλευσέ | συντρέχειν

In the preceding verse, the *Anaclasis* is double. The first *metre* is deficient by one time, which is supplied by the superabundant time in the second. The third *metre* in like manner is defective, and must be supplied by the fourth. The verse is a *Tetrameter Catalectic.*

A *Molossus* sometimes occurs in the beginning of the verse, and also in the odd places with an *Iambic Dipodia* preceding;* as,

Moloss. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

Γάλλαι μή | πρός όρείης | φίλοθύρσοι | δρόμαδες. *Tetram. Cat.*

* The *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Syzygy*, precedes, to prevent the concurrence of too many long syllables; as,

Ion. a min. Dijamb. Moloss.

Εμέ φεύγε | σίν ανδρές ως | όρνιθες | μάλακοι. *Tetram. Cat.*

In the *metre* denominated *Ionic a minore*, or *lesser Ionic*, an *Anaclasis* is indispensable, if a *third Pæon* begins the verse. In the *greater Ionic*, when a *second Pæon* begins, though an *Anaclasis* is strictly regular, it is less necessary, because a stress is naturally laid upon the first syllable of the verse, nearly equal to that which would be laid upon the proper foot.

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In the intermediate places, a *second* or *third Pæon* is prefixed to a second *Epitrite*, and this construction of the verse is called, as before, ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.

Πϋθόμαν κάι | κατϊδὺν ἔ | ρωτα φῦγῶν. *Trim. Acat.*

Dijamb. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.

Εχεῖμέν Αν | δρόμέδα κα | λὰν ἀμοιβάν. *Sapph.*

Resolutions of the long syllables are allowed in this, as in the *greater Ionic Metre.*

An *Epionic* verse, *a minore*, is constituted by intermixing with the *Ionic* feet, a double *Trochee*,* *second Epitrite*,† or *Pæon*, without an Ανακλασις.

Ion. a min. Ditroch.

* Τί κ' κλήσκω | τάσδ' ἐπῶνῦ | μον. *Dim. Hypercat.*

2. Epitr: Ion. a min.

† Τᾶνδ' ἐτοίμαν | ὀδὸν ὄκεῖτ'. *Dimeter Acatalectic*, the last long syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved into two short.

The two species of *Ionic* feet are not to be intermixed in the same verse.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

1. Δοκιμος δ' ὁ | τις ὑποστας
Μεγαλω ρευματι φωτων,
Εχυροις ἐρκεσιν ἐιργειν

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Αμαχον κυμα θαλασσης·
Απροσοιστος γαρ ὁ Περσων
Στρατος, ἁλκιφρων τε λαος.
Δολομητιν δ' ἀπαταν θεὸς
Τις ἀνηρ θνατος ἀλυξει;
Τις ὁ κραιπνω ποδι πηδη-
ματος ἐυπετεος ἀνᾱισσων;

2. Επιδοι δ' Αρτεμις ἀγνα
Στολον οἰκτιζομενα μηδ'
Υπ' ἀναγκας
Γαμος ἐλθοι Κυθερειος·
Στυγερον πελει τοδ' ἄθλον.
Κυπριδος δ' οὐκ
Αμελει γ' ἐσμος οδ' ἐυφρων:
Δυναται γαρ
Διος ἀγχιστα συν Ηρᾳ·
Τιεται δ' ἀιολομητις
Οτος ἐργοις ἐπι σεμνοις. *Æschyl.*

Note. That in *Ionic* systems, *a minore*, as in the *Anaspastics*, and in short *Trochaics*, the *Synaphæia* goes through the system.

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IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER.

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Δŏκĭμŏς δ᾽ ᾰ̄ | τĭς ὕπᾱστᾰ́ς
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Mĕγᾰ́λω̄ ῥεῖν | μᾰ́τĭ Φῶτῶν
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Ἐχῠ́ροις ἔρκ | ἔσĭν εἰργεῖν
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Aμᾰ́χŏν κῡ | μᾰ́ θᾰλᾱσσῆς
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Aπῥŏσδιστŏς | γᾰ́ῥ ŏ Πέρσῶν
Paon. 3. 2. *Epitr.*
6. Στρᾰ́τŏς, ᾰ̄λκĭ | Φρῶν τ᾽ λᾱ́ŏς

Acatalectic.

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
7. Aŏλŏμῆτĭν | δ᾽ ᾰ̆πᾰ́τᾱνθε᾽ν
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Tĭς ᾰ̆νῆρ θνᾱ́ | τŏς ᾰ̄λῠ́ξει
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Tĭς ŏ κρᾱ́ιπνω̄ | πŏδ᾽ε πῆδ᾽ῆ-
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
-μᾰ́τŏς ἐνπέτε | ŏς ᾰ̄νᾱισσῶν.

Acatalectic.

In the sixth line of the above system, the first *metre* is a *Paeon.* 3, containing five times, one time being deficient, which is compensated by the superfluous time in the following 2. *Epitrite*, (which contains seven times), by *ανακλασις*; the verse is therefore styled *ανακλωμενος*, viz. *στιχος*.

In the same verse, the last syllable *ος*, is long by

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συναφεια, because the next line begins with a consonant.

In the seventh verse, θεῶ is a *Synizesis*, εω forming but one syllable.

In the last verse, the first *metre* has its last long syllable resolved into two short; and in ἀίσσων, the last word of the second *metre*, the *Diæresis* must be rejected.

SECOND SYSTEM.

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Ἐπῐδ᾽ὄι δ᾽ Ἀχ | τεμῶς ἄγνᾱ
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.* } *Dim. Acat.*
Στόλῳ ὁικτῐζ | ὰμέναι· μηδ᾽

Ion. a min.

Ὑπ᾽ ἀνᾱγκᾱς. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
4. Γᾰμŏς ἐλθοι | Κῠθερεῖος·
Pæon. 3. *Epitr. 2.* } *Dim. Acat.*
5. Στῠγερὸν πε | λει τὸδ᾽ ἀθλων

Ion. a min.

Κῠπρῐδος δ᾽ ἀκ. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*

Ἀμέλει γ᾽ ἐσμ | ὅς ὸδ᾽ ἐυφρῶν. *Dim. Acat.*

8. Δῠνᾰτᾶι γᾶρ. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Διὸς ἀγχῖσ | ἄ σὺν Ηρᾶ
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.* } *Dim. Acatal.*
10. Τἰτᾶι δ᾽ ᾶι | ὀλομήτις
Ion. a min. *Ion. a min.*
Θεὸς ἐργοις | ἐπὶ σεμνοις.

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In the preceding system, the *Doric* ᾱ, used for η is uniformly long, as may be seen in ἀγνᾱ̃, οἰκτιζο-μενᾱ̃, ἀναγκᾱ̃ς.

The effect of *Synaphcia*, is observable on the closing syllable of the fourth, fifth, eighth, and tenth verses.

The fifth verse is constructed with an Ανακλασις.

LATIN DIMETERS.

Dĭŏmēdēm | mŏdŏ māgnūm
Dĕă fēcit | Dĕă bēllī
Dŏmĭnātrīx | Phrygăs ōmnēs
Ut ĭn ārmīs | sŭpĕrārēt.
Pătŭlīs āg | mĭnă cāmpīs
Jăcŭērūnt | dătă lēthō.

These are all regular *Ionic Dimeters Acatalectic.*

The twelfth ode of the third book of *Horace*, is divided by *Bentley* into *Ionic Tetrameters*, and *Dimeters*, as follows.

Equĕs īpsō | mĕlĭōr Bēll | ĕrŏphōntē, | nĕquĕ pūgnō
Nĕquĕ sēgnī | pĕdĕ vīctūs, | sĭmŭl ūnctōs | Tĭbĕrīnīs

Tetram.

Hŭmĕrōs lāv | ĕt ĭn Undīs. *Dim.*

Cătŭs īdēm | pĕr ăpērtūm | fŭgĭēntēs | ăgĭtātō
Grĕgĕ cērvōs | jăcŭlārī, et | cĕlĕr āltō | lătĭtāntēm

Tetram.

Frŭtĭceto ēx | cĭpĕre āprūm. *Dim.*

These are regular *Ionics a minore.*

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OF CHORIAMBIC METRE.

The construction of an ordinary *Choriambic* is very simple; consisting, as has been observed in Part II. principally of *Choriambics*, ending in a *Dactyl*, or *Cretic*, sometimes in a *Tribrachys*, very rarely in a *Molossus*. According to *Hephæstion*, a pure *Choriambic* excludes every foot but a *Choriambus*.

Some authors, however, affirm that the last *metre* is an *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Iambic Syzygy* entire, or *Catalectic*.

The *Iambic Syzygy*, according to these authors, is sometimes found at the beginning, and in long verses in other places; but this happens less frequently.

The following verse is given as an example of a *Choriambic metre*, with an *Iambic Dipodia*, closing the verse.

Choriam. Iam. Iam.

Τῐγγŏμĕνōς | κŏμᾰς | λŭγρᾱς. Closing in an *Iambic Dipodia*; or if the first syllable of λυγρας can be admitted to be long, the last foot would be an *Epitr.* 1.

Iam. Iam. Choriam.

Soph. A. 793. Ερῶς | ἄνῐ | κᾰτĕμᾰχᾱν. An instance of a verse beginning with an *Iambic Dipodia*, or a *Dijambus*, and ending with a *Choriambus*.

Iam. Iam. Dact. Spon.

Φρĕνᾱς | πᾰρᾰσσπ | ᾱς ĕπῐ | λᾰβα. *Soph.* A. 804.

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This has been called by some, a *Choriambic* verse; but it may be so divided as to begin with a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, and to end with a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; in which case, according to *Hephæstion*'s definition, whose judgment is of the greatest weight, it could not with propriety be styled *Choriambic*, since it would not contain a single foot of that name. It might rather be called an impure *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, with a *Spondee*, instead of an *Iambus*, in the fourth foot. But if the verse be considered a *Dimeter Catalectic*, the last foot will be a *Choriambus* with a *Catalectic* syllable: and for this reason it has been called a *Choriambic* verse.

Iam. Iam. Choriam. Bacchius.

Ἐμοὶ | ξύνει | ἥς δ᾽ἰάπαντ | ὄος ἐυφρεῶν. *Soph. Aj.* 715,

or rather the last foot an *Iambus* with a common syllable.

This verse also has been called a *Choriambic*. But if it be otherwise divided, thus,

Iam. Iam. Dact. Troch. Spond.

Ἐμοὶ ξύνει ‖ ἥς δ᾽ἰά | πάντος ‖ ἐυφρεῶν.

It will be found an impure *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with a *Trochee* instead of an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Another rule given by *Seale*, is, that,

If any other foot of four syllables, (*Ionics* and *Pæons* only excepted,) be joined with a *Choriambus*, particularly a *Ditrochæus* or second *Epitrite*, the verse is more properly called *Epichoriambic*.

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Iam. Iam. Epitr. 2.

Τῖρψῐς ἔπῖστ | ᾱι γῐνōιμᾱν

Ditroch. Choriamb. Spon.

Μ' ουπŏτ' ἀυθῐς | ᾱλλᾰ μ' ŏ πᾰγ | κοῖτας.

Tro. Tro. Choriam. Iam. Cat. syll.

Πōικĭλόφρŏν | ἀθᾰνᾰτ' Α | φρŏδῖ | τα. A *Saphthic.*

All the verses, however, before quoted, as may be seen in Part II. have been denominated *Epichoriambic*, into which almost all kinds of feet are admitted, at least *κατ' ἀντιπαθειαν.*

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS.

Ουκ ἐτος ω γυναικες,
Παστ κακοισιν ἡμας
Φλωσιν ἑκαστοτ' ἀνδρες.
Δεινα γαρ ἐργα δρασαι
Λαμβαγομεσθ' ὑπ' ἀυτων. *Aristoph.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Jane Pater, Jane tuens, Dive, biceps, biformis,
O cate rerum sator, O principium Deorum,
Stridula cui limina, cui cardinei tumultus,
Cui reserata mugirent aurea claustra mundi.

Septimius Afer.

Choriambic Dimeter, with *Epichoriambic Tetrameter*, both *Catalectic.*

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Lydia, dic per omnes
Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere? &c. &c. *Hor.*

SAPPHIC SYSTEM,

Consisting of *Epichoriambic* and *Adonic* verses.

Ποικιλοφρον ἀθανατ' Αφροδιτα
Παι Διος δολοπλοκε, λισσομαι σε
Μη μ' ἀταισι, μηδ' ὀνιαισι δαμνα
Ποτνια θυμον
Ελθε μοι και νυν, χαλεπᾶν δε λυσον
Εκ μεριμνων, ὁσσα δε μοι τελεσσαι
Θυμος ἱμειρει τελεσον, συδ' ἀυτα
Ξυμμαχος ἐσσο.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriam. *Cretic.*
Οὐκ ἔτ' ὄς ὦ | 'γὼ νᾶϊκῆς
Choriam. *Cretic.*
Πᾶσ' ἀκᾶκοῖς | ὅ' ἡμᾶς. The last foot is properly a *Bacchius*, but on account of the common syllable, may be allowed to be a *Cretic*.
Choriam. *Cretic.*
Φλῶσ' ἕκᾶστ | ὅτ' ἀνδρῆς

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Choriam. *Cretic.*

Δεινᾰ̀ γᾰ̀ρ ἔργ | ᾰ̓ δρᾱσᾱ́ι. The last foot called a *Cretic* for the reason assigned above.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Λᾰ́μβᾰνὸ μῖσθ' | ὑπᾰ́ντῶν.

SAPPHIC SYSTEM.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Ποικῑ́ | λοφρᾰ́ν' ‖ ᾰ́θᾰνᾰτ' | ᾰ́φρᾰ́ | δῖτα, or, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Ποικῐ́ | λοφρᾰ́ν' ‖ ᾰ́θᾰνᾰτ' ᾰ́φρ | ᾰ́δῖτα, with a common syllable.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Πᾰ́ι Δῐ́ος δο ‖ λοπλόκῐ̆, λῖσσό | μᾰι σε, or divided otherwise, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Πᾰ́ι Δῐ́ | ος δό | λοπλόκῐ̆ λῖσσ | ὅμᾰι | σε. In the *Comic* and *Tragic* writers, however, the ο before πλ in δολοπλοκε, would be short, and οπλοκε a *Tribrach.*

Ditroch. Choriam. Iam.

Μῆμ' ᾰ̓τᾱίσῐ̆, ‖ μῆδ' ᾰ̓νῐᾰ́ι | σῐ̀ δᾰ́μν | ᾰ

Dact. Spon.

Πότνῐᾰ̀ | θῡμῶν *Adonic.*

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam. com. syll.

Ελθῐ̆ | μοι κᾰι ‖ νῦν, χᾰλέπᾰν | δ' ἔλῡσ | ον

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam.

Εκ μέ | ριμνῶν ‖ οσσᾰ́ δ' ἔ μοι | τέλεσσ | αι

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Troch. Iam. Choriam. Iam.
Θῦμος | ἰαῖρε || εἰ τέλεσσον, σ | ὔ δ' ἄν | τα
Dact. Spon.
Ξυμμάχοις | ἔσσο.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriam. Choriam. Choriam. Cretic.
Jānĕ pătēr, | Jānĕ tŭēns, Dīvĕ, bĭcēps, bĭfōrmĭs,
Choriam. Choriam. Choriam. Cretic.
O cătĕ rē | rūm sătŏr, O | prīncĭpĭūm Deōrŭm.

The remaining verses may be scanned in the same manner.

Choriam. Bacchius.
Lydĭă dīc | pĕr ōmnēs
Troch. Spon. Choriam. Choriam. Bacchius.
Tē Dĕ | ōs ōr | ō, Sybărīn | cūr prŏpĕrēs | ămāndō.

The remaining verses of the ode may be scanned in like manner.

OF ANTISPASTIC METRE.

1. This *metre*, when pure, is composed of *Antispasts* alone, and *Iambuses*.

2. It ends, (if not *Acatalectic*) in portions of those feet; but will admit also, without vitiating its purity, the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*.

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3. Nothing is considered more harsh, than to close this *metre* with its proper feet.

More particularly: the *Antispast* is considered as sufficiently correct under the following conditions:

1. In the first place, besides the proper foot, may be admitted any foot of four syllables, ending like an *Antispast* in a short syllable preceded by a long; as,

An *Antispast*, ˘ – – ˘
A fourth *Epitrite*, – – – ˘
A third *Pæon*, ˘ ˘ – ˘
A *Ditrochee*, – ˘ – ˘

2. In the intermediate places only, an *Antispast*.

3. In the last place, an *Iambic Syzygy*, or *Dijambus* complete, or *Catalectic*, or an incomplete *Antispast*.

Antispast.
Κλῦθι μᾶτ᾽ | τε
Antispast.
Φέρω πῆμα᾽ | τα

PENTHEMIMERIS, DOCHMAIC.

Epitrite 4. *Dijambus.*
Θρᾶττ᾽ ἐπινῶ | τέρην πέλει *Antig.* 340.
Epitrite 4. *Dijamb.*
Πόντ᾽ χείμᾰ | ῥίγω νότω.

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GLYCONIAN.

Ditroch. *Antispast.* *Dijamb.*
Ηλθες εκ πε | ρατων γας ε | λεφαντινων
Paeon. 3. *Antispast.* *Antispast.* *Antispast.*
Κρονιδα βα | σιληος γε | νος Αιαν τον | αρισον πεδ' |
Dijamb.
Αχιλλεα.

There is scarcely any limit to the varieties of *Antispastic* verse. The following, according to *Seale*, are the most usual.

1. In short verses, the proper foot frequently vanishes, and the verse consists of one of the before mentioned feet,* and an *Iambic Syzygy*.

2. All the *Epitrites*,† except the second, are occasionally substituted in the several places of the verse, particularly the fourth *Epitrite* in the second.

3. If an *Antispast* begins the verse, and three‡ syllables remain, whatever these syllables be, the verse is *Antispastic*, because they may be considered as a portion of some of the admissible feet, or of some of them resolved.

4. In long verses,§ an *Iambic Syzygy* sometimes occurs in the second place, and then the third place admits the same varieties as the first.

4. *Epitr.* *Iam.*
* Κινησασα | χαλιν ‖ ω.

The *Hephthemimer* is called *Pherecratian*.

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Epitr. 3. *Epitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*

† Κᾶλπῶ σ' ἔδ ἔξ | ᾱνθᾱγνᾱι Χᾰ | ᾰτῖς Κρῐ́νω.

This is *Alcmanic.*

Antispast.

‡Γῖγωνῆτĕ | ὄν ὄπι. *Pind.*

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* *Epitr.* 4. *Iam. Com. syl.*

§ Ηρῖστῆσα—ᾰ̆μῖν ῖτρῐ̆ | λῖπτῐ̆ μῑκρᾰ̆ν | ᾰ̆ποκλ | ᾱς.

All these varieties have been considered before in Part II. and are termed impure *Antispastics.*

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER ACATALECTIC AND HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μη φυναι τον ἀπαντα νι-
-κα λογον· τοδ' ἐπει φανη,
Βηναι κειθεν ὀθεν περ ἦκει,
Πολυ δευτερον, ὡς ταχιστα.
Ως ἐυτ' ἀν το νεον παρῃ,
Κυφας ἀφροσυνας φερον,
Τις πλαγχθη πολυμαχθος ἐξω;
Οστις τυ πλεονος μιρῦς
Χρηζει τυ μετριυ παρεις
Ζωειν, σκαιοσυναν φυλασσων
Εν ἐμοι καταδηλος ἐσται.

Ακτις ἀελιυ, το καλ-
λιστον ἐπταπυλω φαεν
Θηβᾳ των προτερων φαος,
Εφανθης ποτ' ω χρυσειας } *Glyconiani.*

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Αμερας βλεφαρον
Διεχαιων υπερ
Ρεεθρων μολυσα } *Dochmaic.*

Ετλα και Δαναας ἐρανιον φως
Αλλαξαι δεμας ἐν χαλκοδετοις
Αυλαις· κρυπτομενα δ' ἐν
Τυμβηρει θαλαμων κατεζευχθη
Ζευχθη δ' ὀξυχολως παις ὁ Δρυαντος
Ηδωνων βασιλευς κερτομιοις
Οργαις ἐκ Διονυσου,
Πετρωδει καταφρακτος ἐν δεσμω. *Soph.*

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Μῆ φῡνᾱι τὸν | ἄπᾱντᾰ νῑ- } *Acat.*
Ditroch. *Dijamb.*
-κᾰ λὸγον· τὸδ' | ἐπεῑφᾰνῆ.

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Βῆνᾱι κεῑθεν | ὅθεν πἔρ ἡ | κεῖ } *Hyper.*
Pæon. 3. *Dijamb.*
Πὸλὺ δ' ἐντἔρ | ὂν, ὡς τᾰχῖς | α.

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Ως ἐντ' ᾱν τὸ | νἔον πᾰρῆ } *Acat.*
Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Κδῶᾱς ᾰφρὸ | σὔνᾱς φἔρον

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Τις πλᾱγχθῆ πὸ | λὺμὸχθος ἐξ | ω; *Hypercat.*

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* } *Acat.*
Οσῖς τε πλἔ | ὀνὸς μἔρος
Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
* Χρῆζει τε μἔ | τρῖτ πᾰρεῖς

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Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Ζῶεἰν, σκαιὸ | σὔνᾱν φὔλᾱσσ | ων *Hyper.*
Paeon. 3.
Εν ἐμοῖ κἄ | τἄδηλὸς ἐστ | αι *Hyper.*

* The ε in μἔτρια may be short, because followed by τ and a liquid.

Ditroch. *Dijamb.*
Ακτἵς ἄἔ | λἵᾰ τᾰ κἄλ-
Ditroch. *Dijamb.*
-λἵστον ἵππᾰ | πὔλᾱ φᾰνῖν *Dim. Acatalectic.*
Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* *Glyconian.*
Θῆβᾰ τῶν πρὸ | τἵρᾱν φᾰ̄ος
Antispast. *Epitr.* 3.
Εφᾰνθῆς πὸτ | ὰ χρὺσἔᾱς.*

* The last metre may be an *Iambic Syzygy*, if the first syllable of χρυσεας can be admitted to be short.

Ditroch.
Αμἄρᾱς βλἔ | φᾰρον *Dim. Brach.* *Dochmiac.*
Epitr. 4.
Δἵρκαἵων ὔ | πις *Monom. Hyper.*
Antispast.
Ρἔἔθρᾱν μὄ | λᾰσᾰ *Dim. Brach.*

Epitr. 4. *Antisp.*
Ετλᾱ κᾰὶ Δᾰ̆ | νᾰᾱς ἄρᾰ̆ | νἵον φῶς *Trim. Cat.*
Epitr. 4. *Epitr.* 4.
Αλλᾱξᾰὶ δἔ | μᾱς ἐν χᾰλκᾰ̆δ | ἔτοις *Trim. Brach.*
Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.*
Τὔμβῃρεῖ θᾰ̆ | λᾰμῶ κᾰτἵζ | ευχθη *Trim. Brach.*
Epitr. 4. *Antispast.*
Ζἔυχθη ὅξὔ | χὅλᾱς πᾰὶς ὁ | Δρὔᾱντος *Trim. Cat.*
Epitr. 4. *Antispast.*
Ηδωνῶν βᾰ̆σ | ὐλἔυς κἔρτὸ | μῑ̄ις *Trim. Brach.*
Epitr. 4.
Οργᾱις ἔκ Δἵ | ᾰνῦσᾰ̄ν. *Catal.*

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Epitr. 4. *Epitr.* 3.

*Πῑτϱαὸ ἔι κᾰ̆ | τᾰ̄φϱᾰ̆κτŏς ἔνδ | ἐσμω. *Trim. Brach.*

* The last metre in the last verse, might be called a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, because the second *a* in *κατᾰ̆φϱακτος*, might be short, as it is followed by *φϱ*, an aspirate and a liquid.

PÆONIC METRE.

This verse requires all the admissible feet* to have the same *rhythm* with its proper foot, i. e. to consist of five times.

The *Pæon primus*, and *quartus*, are mostly used; but not in the same verse. The *Palimbacchius*, and *Pæon tertius*, very rarely. See Part II.

As with *Anapæstic*, so with *Pæonic:* the most perfect construction closes every *metre* with a word.

To this head may be referred *Bacchiac*† and *Cretic*‡ verses.

4. *Pæon.* 4. *Pæon.*

* Πᾰ̆τῐ̆ φϱᾰ̆νᾱ̄ | στῐ̆ϱῐ̆ᾰ̆φϱᾱ̄ν. *Soph. Aj.*

Cret. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.* *Cret.*

Χᾰ̄ιϱῐ̆δῆ | μᾰ̆σᾰ̆ χϱᾰ̆νῐ̆ | ᾰ̄ μῐ̆ν ᾰ̄ | κῑ̄ις ŏμᾱ̄ς

4. *Pæon.* *Bacch.* 4. *Pæon.* *Bacch.*

Μᾰ̆κᾰ̆ϱῐ̆ᾰ̄ | σᾰ̆φῐ̄ᾰ̄ς | πεθίνὸν ἔστ' | ἄᾱτŏν. *Cratin.*

The alternate mixture of 4th *Pæons* and *Bacchius* form the most harmonious *Pæonic* verse.

The *first Pæon* is chiefly intermixed with *Cretics*, and is never found at the end of a verse.

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Bacch. *Bacch.* *Bacch.* *Bacch.*
† Πρὸς ἄλλᾶν | δ' ἔλᾱυνεῖ | θεὸς σῦμ | φορᾱν τᾶσ' |
Bacch.
δ' ἔ κρεῖσσω. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

Cret. *Cret.* *Cret.*
‡ Αγνὸν | σεῖμ' ἔν | σ' ἐλπόμαι. *Ib.*

Cret. *Cret.* *Cret.* *Cret.*
Σοιμὲν ἐυ | ἵππος ἐυ | πῶλος ἐγ | χεσπάλος.

Those verses in which *Pæons* of different sorts occur, are harsh and unharmonious.

PÆONIC SYSTEMS.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω μακαρὶ Αυτομενες, ὡς μακαριζομεν,
Παιδας ἐφυτευσας ὁτι χειροτεχνικωτατους.
Πρωτα μεν ἁπασι φιλον, ἀνδρα τε σοφωτατον,
Τον κιθαρωιδοτατον, ᾧ χαρις ἑφεσπετο.
Τον δ' ὑποκριτην ἑτερον ἀργαλεον, ὡς σοφον.
Ειτ' Αριφραδην, πολυ τι θυμοσοφικωτατον.
Οντινα ποτ' ὠμοσε, μαθοντα παρα μηδενος
Αλλ' ὑπο σοφης φυσεως ἀυτοματον ἐκμαθειν.

Εισι τινες οἱ μ' ἐλεγον, ὡς καταδιηλλαγην,
Ηνικα Κλεων μ' ὑπεταραττεν ἐπικειμενος.
Και με κακιστοις ἐκνισε· κἀθ', ὁ τ' ἀπεδειρομην
Οικτος, ἐγελων μεγα κεκραγοτα με θεωμενοι,
Ουδεν ἀρ' ἐμου μελον· ὁσον δε μονον εἰδεναι,
Σκωμματιον εἰ ποτε τι θλιβομενος ἐκβαλλω. *Aristoph.*

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PÆONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.
Ω μᾰκᾰρῐ̈ | Αυτŏμεδῐ̈ες, | ὡς σε̈ μᾰκᾰρ | ῐ̈ζŏμεν, *Cat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*
Παῐδᾰς ε̈φῠτ | ε̈υσᾰς ŏτῐ̈ | χε̈ιροτε̈χνῐ̈ | κᾰτᾰτῡ̈ς. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.
Πρῶτᾰ με̈ν ᾰ | πᾰσῐ̈ φῐλον | ἀνδρᾰ τε̈ σο | φῶτᾰτον, *Catalectic.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.
Τον κῑθᾰρᾰ | οιδοτᾰτον, | ω̄ χᾰρῐ̈ς ε̈φ | ε̈σπε̈το.
Τον δ᾽ῠποκρῐ̈ | τη̄ν ε̈τε̈ρον | ᾰρχᾰλε̈ον, | ω̄ς σοφον
Ειτ᾽ Αρῐ̈φρᾰδ | η̄ν, πολῠ τῐ̈ | θῠμοσοφῐ̈ | κω̄τᾰτον
Οντῐνᾰ ποτ | ω̄μοσε̈, μᾰθ | οντᾰ πᾰρα | μη̄δε̈νος, *Catalectic.*

Pæon. 1. *Cret.* *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*
Αλλ᾽ ῠπο σο | φη̄ φῠσε̈ως | ἀυτομᾰτον | ε̈κμᾰθε̈ιν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*
Ειʃῐ̈ τῐνε̈ς | οι μ᾽ ε̈λε̈γον, | ὡς καταδῠ̈ | η̄λλαγη̄ν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.
Ηνῐκα Κλε̈ | ων μ᾽ ῠπε̈ τα | ραττε̈ν ε̈πῐ̈ | κε̈ιμε̈νος. *Cat.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*
Και με̈ κακῐ̈ | σταις ε̈κνῐ̈σε̈ | κᾰθ᾽ ο τ᾽ απε̈ | δ᾽ει-ρομη̄ν
Οικτος, ε̈γε̈λ | ω̄ν με̈γακε̈ | κραγοτα με̈ | θε̄ωμε̈νοι
Ουδ᾽ε̈ν ᾰρ᾽ ε̈ | με̄ με̈λον᾽ ος | ον δ᾽ε̈ μονον | ε̈ξδ᾽ε̈ναι
Σκω̄μματῐον | ε̈ι ποτε̈ τῐ | θλῑβομε̈νος | ε̈κ-βαλλω̄. *Acatalectic.*

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The last verse, as it stands, has a *Molossus* at the end; but it should most probably be ἔκβαλλε, which will be a *Cretic*.

The word κακίσταις in the last line but three, has its second syllable short. This sometimes, though rarely happens, when the two consonants, as στ are capable of beginning a syllable. See Rules, and *Hom. Il.* 2. 537. In the last line but one, θεὼν is a *Synizesis*. In the fourth line from the end, κἀθ' is long, ᾳ being a diphthong.

PROSODIAC VERSE.

There is such a connection between the *Ionic* measure and the *Prosodiac*, that some have considered *Prosodiac* only a different name for a peculiar species of *Epionics*; viz. a verse consisting of an alternate mixture of *Choriambic* and *Ionic* feet, or their representatives. In conformity with this idea, it might have been more consonant to propriety, that in the order of arrangement, *Prosodiac* verse should have succeeded *Ionic*; but, as in the second part, the species of verse not generally included in the nine different forms before noticed, were treated together, the same order has been continued; especially as very little farther is necessary on the subject.

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SPECIMENS OF PROSODIAC VERSE ANALYZED.

Ion. a maj. *Choriam.*
Δεινὸν τί τὸ | μὴ χἄνὸ̆ε̄ν.
Ion. a maj. *Choriam.*
Τε̄χνᾱς ὕπε̆ρ | ε̄λπὶδ' ἔχω̄ν. *Soph. Antig.*
Pæon. 4. *Choriam.*
Μέγᾰς Αρε̄ς | δ' ε̄ξὸ̆σ̄ει | ρος.
Ion. a maj. *Choriam.*
Ωρᾱις πᾰλὶν | ε̄ξᾰνὕσ̄εις | χρεος.

OF THE VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT METRES.

FIRSTLY. A long syllable is inserted between the parts of a verse, consisting of similar *metres*.

INSTANCES.

1. The common *Pentameter*, which has a long syllable at the end of each *Hemistich*; and without this, the verse cannot be called *Pentameter*; for these two long syllables constitute one *metre*; thus,

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1 2 ½ *met.* 3

Proper. Natu | ræ sequi | tur ‖ semina | quis-

4 ½ *met.*

que su | æ. The two half *metres* form the fifth.

2. Portions of *Trochaic* verses divided by an intermediate long syllable.

1 2 3 ½ *met.* 1 *met.* of p. 2. ½ *met.*

O co | lonia | quæ cup | is | ponte | ludere | longo.

Catull.

*Trochaic Hephthemim.** i. e. three and a half feet, or seven half feet.	*Trochaic Hemiholius*, i. e. one whole *metre*, and a half; or a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

* This mark distinguishes between the two species.

3. Portions of *Iambic* verse divided in the same manner.

Super alta | a vect | tus A ‖ tys ‖ celeri | rate ma | ria. *Catalectic.*

This verse is called a *Galliambus*, and the ode is varied according to the following type.

Iamb. *Anapæ.* *Spond.*	*Iamb.* *Trib.*	*Iamb.*	*Syll.*	*Iamb.* *Anapæ.* *Spond.*	*Iambic.* *Tribrach.*	*Iamb.*

Secondly. In some species, the portions of an admissible foot, of four syllables, are separated by the intermediate *metres.*

Thus a peculiar species of *Choriambic* verse,* as *Terentianus* styles it, is formed by interposing the proper feet between the parts of an *Epitrite*, or *Iambic Syzygy.*

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Choriamb.

Οἶνῳ | δ' ἐξέπιόν | κἄδον *Alc.*

Choriamb. Choriamb.

Ἀνδρῆς | γὰρ πόλεως | πύργος Ἀρὴ | ϊος.

Aūdī | vī vĕtĕrēm | vĭrum

Mācē | nās ătăvīs | ēdĭtĕrē | gĭbus

Tūnē | qūæsĭĕrīs | scīrĕ nĕfās | quēm mĭhĭ qūem | tibi.

* *Antispastic,* according to *Hephæstion.*

In the first of these verses, οἶνῳ κἄδον, allowing the last syllable to be long, will form a third *Epitrite;* so ἀνδρῆς ιος, so that the first portion and the last together, will thus form a complete *Epitrite.* The same reasoning is applicable to the Latin verses. Or, the first division of each verse is a portion of either a third or fourth *Epitrite,* and the last division is the remainder of a third *Epitrite,* allowing the closing syllable of the verse to be long.

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OF ASYNARTETE VERSE.

Consisting of two species totally dissimilar.

INSTANCES ANALYZED.

I. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER, and TROCHAIC HEMIHOLIUS.

1 *metre.*

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Arch. Τοῖος | γᾶρ φίλ᾽ | τῆτ᾽ ἔ | ρως ὑπ᾽ || κᾶρδ᾽ι | ἦν ἔ |

½ *metre.*

λῦσθεις.

Solvitur | ācrĭs hy | ēms grā | ta vĭcĕ || vērĭs ēt Fă | vōni.

II. IAMBIC PENTH. and TROCHAIC HEM.

Spon. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Χᾶιρ᾽ōι | σᾰ̀. νῦμ | φη || χᾶιρ | ἔ | τᾶ δ᾽ | ὄ | γᾶμβρος.

Saph.

Trăhūnt | qŭe sic | cas || māchĭ | næ să | rīnas.

III. DACTYLIC DIMETER, and TROCHAIC MONOMETER, or LOGOŒDIC VERSE.

Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Νῆϊ φόρ | ῆμέθᾰ || σῦν μέ | λαινη. *Alc.*

Flūmĭnă cōnstĭtĕ || rīnt ă | cūto

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IV. DACTYLIC COMMA, prefixed to an IAMBIC DIMETER, which is called *Elegiambus*.

Dact. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Αλλᾰ̀ μ᾽ ὄ | λῡσᾰ́μᾰ̑ | λης ‖ ὦ᾽ τᾱ̃ι | ῥᾰ̑ δᾱ̃μν | ᾰ̓τᾱ̃ι | πᾰ̓θ-
θῶς. *Arch.*

Scrībĕrĕ | vērsĭcŭ | los ‖ ămōr | ĕ pēr | cūssūm | grăvī.

The *Adiaphoric* syllable is sometimes found in verses of this sort, at the end of the first member, particularly in the *Elegiambic*,* and in the first† instance given under this head.

V. IAMBIC DIMETER, or IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, prefixed to a DACTYLIC COMMA, the converse of the former, and called *Iambilegus*.

Spon. *Iam.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Κλεῖπτᾰ̑ | σῐ̈ μῡ̄θ | ᾱς ‖ ὃι μᾰ́γᾰ̑ | λὸι βᾰ́σ᾽ | λεις.

Iam. *Iam.* *Spon.* *Iam.* *Dact.*

Nīvēs | quĕ dē | ducunt | Jŏvēm ‖ nūnc mărĕ | *Spon.*
nunc syl | væ.

VI. DACTYLIC COMMA, and IAMBIC HEMIHOLIUS.

Spon. *Dact.* *Iam.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Στῆῳῐ̈ζ | ἡ πᾰ́τᾰ̑ | ταδ᾽ ‖ ἀγῶν | ἴω̃ | σχᾰ́λᾰ̑. *Aj.* 195.

VII. IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, and DACTYLIC DIMETER.

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Τᾰ́ μεν | γᾰ́ῤ ἔνθ | εν ‖ κῡμᾰ́ κῠ́ | λῑνδ᾽ ἔται. *Alc.*

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Vides | ut al | tā ‖ stēt nĭvĕ | cāndĭdum.

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VIII. When the parts thus united are an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, the verse is called *Periodic* or *Circulating*; the quantity being the same, if it be scanned from the end.

Iam. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Πῐθῆ θĕλῃ || σᾱς φρε̆ | νῃσᾰ́ς.

This species of verse is here just mentioned, and included among the *Asynartetes*, to which class it properly belongs; but it is unnecessary to produce any additional examples, as the subject has been treated at large in Part II.

* See verse 10, of Epod. 9. *Hor.*
Arguit et laterē || peritus imo spiritus.

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon. Troch.

† Κᾰ́ι βῆσ | σᾰ́ς ὄρε̆ | ῶν δῦσ | πᾰ́ιπᾰ́λ | ος || ōĭŏς | *Troch.*

ῆνĕφ' | ῆβης.

But other authors are of opinion, that this licence is inadmissible.

POLYSCHEMATIST.

When a verse is so irregular, as to contain some glaring violation of the preceding principles, the last resource is to call it *Polyschematist*, or *Anomalous*.

To this title may be referred,

1. A verse, otherwise *Iambic*, having a *Spondee* in the second or fourth place.

2. An *Iambus* in a *Trochaic*, &c.

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3. *Scazon.**

Most of the verses of *Terence* are *Anomalous*, of the *Iambic* and *Trochaic* kind.

* Fit scazon, si *spóndæo* prior exit *Iambus*.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Ἀνὴρ | ἄθ' Ἱππ | ῶνακ | τὸς ἦ | γἄρ ἀλλ' | ἠχώ.

SYSTEM.

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.
Nēc fōn | tĕ lā | bră prō | lŭī | căbāll | ĭnō
Iam. Trib. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Nĕc īn | bĭcĭpĭ | tī sōm | nĭā | ssĕ Pārn | āssō
Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Mĭmĭni ut | rèpēn | tĭ sīc | pŏē | tă prō | dīrēm.
Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Hĕlĭcōn | ĭdās | quĕ, pāl | lĭdām | que pī | rēnēn
Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Illīs | rĕmī | ttŏ, quō | rum imā | gĭnēs | lāmbūnt
Anap. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Hĕdĕræ | sĕquā | cēs. Ip | sĕ sē | mĭpā | gānūs
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.
Ad sācr | ă vō | tūm cār | mĕn ā | ffĕrō | nōstrum.
Persius.

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In order farther to apply the doctrines before advanced, let an analysis of the second Olympic Ode of *Pindar* be attempted.

Ἀναξιφορμιγγες ὑμνοι
Τινα θεον, τιν' Ηρωα
Τινα δ' ἀνδρα κελαδησομεν
Ητοι πισαμεν διος
Ολυμπιαδα δ' ἱστα
—σεν Ηρακλεης
Ακροθινα πολεμου
Θηρωνα δε τετραορια
Ενεκα νικαφορου
Γεγωνητεον ὁπι
Δικαιον ξενον
Ερεισμ' Ακραγαντος
Ευοινυμων τε πατερων
Αωτον ὀρθοπολιν.

If the first verse, Ἀναξιφορμιγγες ὑμνοι, be examined, we shall find in the first and second place an *Iambus;* but by the *Trochee* in the third, we are prevented from calling it an *Iambic* verse. Neither can it be denominated *Anapæstic* or *Dactylic.* If the double feet are next tried, we shall proceed through the nine species without success. Applying then the compound species, and finding it composed of an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, we pronounce it a *Versus Periodicus*, or circulating *Dimeter.*

Scanned thus,

Iam. Syzygy. Troch. Syzygy.
Ἀνᾰ̄ξῐ̆φō̄ρμῐ | ῐ̄γγĕ̄ς ῡ̄μνŏ̄ῐ· *Period.*

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On examination of the second verse, we at length discover the *Ionic a majore;* and counting the *metres*, find it to be a *Dimeter Catalectic.*

Ditroch.
Τίνα θεὸν τὶ | ν' Ηρῶα

The first long syllable of the double *Trochee* being resolved.

This verse on a similar investigation, is found to be *Dim. Hyper.*

Paon. 3. *Paon.* 3.
Τίνα δ' ἀνδρᾶ | κἰλἄδῆσὄ | μεν.

Epitr. 4.

4. Ητοι Πισᾶ | μεν Δἴος. *Epichoriambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Iam. Trib. Spon.

5. Ολῦμ | πἴἄδἄ | δ' ἐστᾶ. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Antisp.

6. —σὶν Ηρἄκλἔ | ης. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

Ditroch. Part of Ion. a min.

7. Αχερὄντἴνα | πὄλἔμἴ. *Epionic a minore Dimeter Catalectic.*

Ion. a maj. Chor. 1st resol. or Trib. and Iam.

8. Θῆρῶνἄ δ' | τἔτρἄὄρἴἄς. *Prosodiac Dimeter Catalectic.*

Paon. 4. *Cretic.*

9. Ενἔκἄ νῖ | κἄφὄρᾶ. *Paonic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

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Antisp.

10. Γῖγᾶνῆτĕ | ŏν ŏπι. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Antisp.

11. Δῖκαῖῶν ξĕ | νον. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

Antisp.

12. Ερĕισμ' Ακρᾰ | γᾰντος. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Spon. Iam. Trib.

13. Εῦῶ | νῦμῶν | τĕ πᾰτĕ | ρων. *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Dijamb. Dijamb.

14. Αῶτŏν ĕρ | θŏπŏλιν. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

REMARKS.

In the Odes of *Pindar*, and in those of the Greek *Tragedians*, the poet does not always use the same identical feet in the corresponding verses of the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*; but is content, if the *metres* so far agree as to consist of feet equivalent,* or in case of resolution, *Isochronous*.

Thus, in verse 4.

Ητōι Πῖσᾰ | μĕν Δῖός.

The fourth *Epitrite* is found in the *Strophe*; and the third *Epitrite* in the corresponding verse of the *Antistrophe*.

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Ὀφθᾰ̄λμοῐ̆ σι | σ̄ιντ' ἐφῐ̆-

So in verse 8 of the *Strophe*.

Θηρωνα δε | τετρᾰ̆ορίας.

The first foot of the *Iambic Syzygy*, is a *Tribrach* and a pure *Iambus* in the *Antistrophe*.

Αλλ' ὦ Κρόνῐ̆ | ἔ πάι Ρῐ̆ᾱς.

* This is most commonly done in *Antispastic* verses.

OF THE PAUSE.

Besides the division of verse into *metres* and feet, there is another division into two parts, arising from the natural intermission of the voice in reading. This division is called the *Pause*, and necessarily ends with a word; and its place is generally, though not invariably, determined by the length of the verse.

Heroic verses, and *Trimeter Iambics*, are esteemed most harmonious, when the *Pause* falls upon the *first syllable of the third foot*. In *Iambic* and *Trochaic Tetrameters*, its place is at *the end of the second metre*. These rules, which are far from being general, are more observed by the Roman than Greek poets.

In *Anapæstic* verses, and *Pæonic*, no place is assigned to the *Pause*; because the *metres*, if rightly constructed, end with a word, and consequently, the effect of a *Pause* will be produced at the end of each *metre*.

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The same may be observed of *Ionic a minore.*

For a full account of the nature, effect, and variations of the *Pause*, the student is referred to "*Grant's Institutes of Latin Grammar.*"

VERSES FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 151.

STROPHE.

Ω Διος ἀδυεπης φατι, τις ποτε τας πολυχρυσων *Dact. Hex.*

Πυθωνος ἀγλαας ἑβας *Iam. Dim.*

Θηβας; ἐκτεταμαι φοβεραν φρενα, δειματι παλλων *Dact. Hex.*

Ιη | ῑε Δα | λιε Παι | αν *Anap. Dim. Cat.*

Αμφι σοι ἀζομενος· τι μοι η νεον *Dact. Tetram.*

Η περιτελλομεναις ωραις παλιν, *Dact. Tetram.*

Εξανυσεις χρεος, *Dact. Dim.*

Ειπὲ μοι, ω χρυσεας τεκνον ἐλπιδος, *Dact. Tetram.*

Αμβροτε φαμα *Dact. Dim.*

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ANTISTROPHE.

Πρωτα σε κεκλομενος θυγατερ Διος, ἀμβροτ' Αθανα
Γαιαοχον τ' Αδελφειαν
Αρτεμιν, ἁ κυκλοεντ' ἀγορας θρονον ευκλεα θασσει·
Και φοι | βον ἑκα | βολον, ιω | ιω
Τρισσοι ἀλεξιμοροι προφανητε μοι,
Ειποτε και προ τερας ἀτας ὑπερ
Ορνυμενας πολει,
Ηυσαν' ἐκτοπιαν φλογα πηματος,
Ελθετε και νυν.

N. B. The arrangement observed, is that of Mr. *Heath*.

MONOSTROPHICA.

Ω ποποι | ἀναριθ | μα φερω | πηματα *Anapæst. Dim.*
Νοσει δε μοι προπας στολος *Iamb. Dim.*
Ουδ' ἐνι φρονιδος ἐγχος, *Dact. Trim.*
Ω τις ἀλεξεται· ουτε γαρ *Dact. Trim.*
Εκγονα κλυτας χθονος *Troch. Hephth.*
Αυξεται, ητε τοκοισιν *Dact. Trim.*
182-3. Ιηιων καματων ἀνεχυσι γυναικες *Dact. Penth.*
Αλλαν δ' ἀν ἀλλῳ προσιδοις *Choriam. Dim.*
Απιερ ευπτερον ὀρνιν, *Anap. Penth.*
Κρεισσον ἀμαιμακετω πυρος ὀρμενον *Dact. Tetr.*
Ακταν προς ἑσπερω θεω, *Iam. Dim.*

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Ων πολις ἀναριθμος ὀλλυται *Troch. Dim. Hyp.*

Νηλεα δε γενεθλα *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*

Προς πεδῳ θανατηφορῳ *Troch. Dim. Cat.*

Κειται ἀνοικτως· *Dact. Dim.*

Εν δ' ἀλοχοι πολιαι τ' ἐπι ματερες *Dact. Tetr.*

Ακταν παρα βωμιον *Ion Dim. Cat.*

Αλλοθεν ἀλλαι λυγρων πονων *Prosod. Dim. Hyp.*

Ικτηρες ἐπιστοναχυσι, *Anapæst. Dim. Cat.*

Παιων δ' ἱλαμπει *Iam. Penth.*

Στονοεσσα τε γηρυς ὁμωλος· *Paræm.*

Ων ὑπερ, ω χρυσια θυγατερ Διος *Dact. Tetr.*

Ευωπα, πεμψον ἀλκαν· *Iam. Hephth.*

Αρεα τε τον μαλερον *Pæon. Dim.*

Ος νυν ἀχαλκος ἀσπιδων *Iam. Dim.*

Φλεγει με περιβοητος ἀντιαζων *Iam. Trim. Cat.*

Παλισσυτον δραμημα νωτισαι *Iam. Tr. Brach.*

Πατρας ἐπυρον· ἐιτ' ἐς μεγαν *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*

Θαλαμον Αμφιτριτας *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Ειτ' ἐς τον ἀπο ξενον ὁρμον *Anap. Hephth.*

Θρηικιον κλυδωνα *Chor. Dim. Cat.*

Τελει γαρ ἐι τι νυξ ἀφῃ *Iam. Dim.*

Υστ' ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἐρχεται *Troch. Hephth.*

Τον, ωκυφορων ἀστραπᾶν *Antisp. Dim.*

Κρατυνιμων, ω ζευ πατερ, *Iam. Dim.*

Υπο σω φθισον κεραυνω. *Iam. Hephth.*

Λυκει ἀναξ, τα σα χρυσοστροφων *Ion. a min. Trim. Brach.*

Απ' ἀγκυλων βελεα θελοιμ' ἀν *Iam. Dim. Hyp.*

Αδαμαστ' ἐνδατεισθαι *Ion. a min. Dim. Cat.*

Αρωγα προσταθεντα *Iam. Hephth.*

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Τας τε πυρφορους Αρτεμιδος *Ion. Dim. Hyp.*
Αιγλας, ξυν αις Δυκει ορεα *Iam. Dim.*
Διαισσει· τον χρυσομιτραν *Epich. Dim.*
Τε κικλησκω, τασδ' επονυμον *Epion. a min. Dim. Hyp.*
Γας οινοπα Βακχον Ευιον, *Ion. Dim. Hyp.*
Μαιναδων μονοστολον, *Troch. Heph.*
Πελασθηναι φλεγοντ' *Antisp. Hemih.*
Αγλαωπι πευκα *Troch. Dim. Brach.*
Επι τον ατιμον* εν θεοις θεον *Iam. Tri. Hyp.*

* ατετιμον.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 471.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Τις ουτιν' α Θεσπιεπεια *Chor. Dim. Hyper.*
Δελφις ειπε πετρα *Troch. Hemihol.*
Αρρητ' αρρητων *Dact. Dim. Hyper.*
Τελεσαντα φοινιαισι χερσιν; *Iam. Dim. Hyp.*
Ωρα νιν α | ελλοποδων | ιππων *Pros. Trim. Brach.*
Σθεναροτε | ρον φυγα | ποδα νωμων. *Pæon. Trim. Acat.*
Ενοπλος γαρ ιπ' αυτον ιπευθρωσκει *Anapæst. Dim.*
Πυρι και στεροπαισι Διος γενετας. *Anap. Dim.*
Δειναι δ' αμ' επονται *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Κηρες αναπλακητοι. *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*

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STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Δεινα μεν υ δεινα ταρασσει *Paræm.*
Σοφος οἰνωθετας. *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Ουτε δοκυντ', υτ' ἀποφασκον *Paræm.*
Θ' ὁτι λεξω δ' ἀπορω. *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Πετομαι δ' ἐλπισιν, υτ' ευ *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
Θαδ' ὀρωι, υτ' ὀπισω. *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Τι γαρ η Λαβδακιδαις. *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Η τῳ Πολυβυ νεικος ἐκει *Anap. Dim. Cat.*
Τ', υτε παροιθεν ποτ' ἐγω, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
Ουτε τανυν πω ἐμαθον *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
Τι, προς ὁτυ δη βασανῳ, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
Επι ταν ἐπιδαμον *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Φατιν ἐιμ' Οιδιποδα, *Anap. Mon. Hyp.*
Λαβδακιδαις ἐπικυρος *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
Αδηλων θανατων. *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*

SOPH. ELECTRA. Verse 120.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Ω παι παι δυστανοταχας *Dact. Hephth.*
Ηλεκτρα ματρος, τιν' ἀει *Dact. Hephth.*
Ταχεις ωδ' ἀκορεστον ὀιμωγαν *Antisp. Trim. Brach.*
Τον παλαι ἐκ δολερας ἀθεωτατας *Dact. Tetram.*

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Ματερος ἀλοντ' ἀπαταις Αγαμεμνονα, *Dact. Tetr.*
Κακα τε χειρι προδοτου; *Iam. Hephth.*
Ὡς ὁ ταδε πορων *Anap. Base.*
Ολοιτ' ἐι μοι θεμις ταδ' ἀνδᾶν. *Antisp. Dim. Hyp.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Ω γενεθλα γενναιων πατερων, *Anap. Dim.*
Ηκετ' ἐμων καματων παραμυθιον *Anap. Dim.*
Οιδα τε και ξυνιημι ταδ', ὑτε με *Anap. Dim.*
Φυγγανει, ὑδε θελω προλιπειν τογε, *Anap. Dim.*
Με ὑ τον ἐμον ϛοναχειν πατερ' ἀθλιον, *Anap. Dim.*
Αλλ', ω παντοι- *Base.*
-Ας φιλοτητος ἀμειβομεναι χαριν, *Anap. Dim.*
Εᾶτε μ' ὠδ' ἀλγειν· *Iam. Dim. Cat.*
Αι, αι, ἱκνυμαι *Iam. Mon. Hyp.*
These are almost *Systematic.*

It may be proper also to propose as examples for exercise, other verses, without marking the class to which they respectively belong; as,

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JOHNSON'S SOPHOC.

Philoc. from Verses 1123—1144.

STROPHE.	ANTISTROPHE.
Συ τοι, συ τοι κατηξιω-	Ποτμος σε δαιμονων ταδε,
-σας, ω βαρυποτμε·	Ουδε σε γε δολος ἐσχ' ὑπο
Ουκ ἀλλοθεν ἐχη τυχᾳ	Χερος ἐμας· στυγεραν
Ταδ' ἀπο μειζονος·	Εχε δυσποτμον
Ευτεγε παρον φρονησαι	Αραν ἀραν επ' ἀλλοις·
Τυ λωιτος δαιμονος,	Και γαρ ἐμοι τυτο μελει
Ειλυ το κακιον ἐλειν.	Μη φιλοτητ' ἀπωση.

OEDIPUS COLONEUS.

241. Ω ξενοι ἀιδοφρονες, αλλ' ἐπει
Γεραον ἀλαον πατερα τονδ' ἐμον
Ουκ ἀνετλατ' ἐργων
Ακοντων ἀιοντες ἀυδαν
Αλλ' ἐμε ταν μελεαν, ἱκετευ-
ομεν
Ω ξενοι, οἰκτειραθ', ἁ πα-
τρος ὑπερ
Προς σ' ὁτι σοι Φιλον ἐκ σεβεν-
αν τομαι
Η τεκνον, η λογος, η χρεος, η
Θεος,
"Ου γαρ ἰδοις ἀναβρων βρο-
"των, ὁστις αν ἐι
"Θεος ἀγοιγ', ἐκφυγειν δυ-
ναιτο."

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Τῦ μὲ ἀντομαι, ἀντομαι, ϰϰ ἀλα-
-οις προσορωμενα ὀμμα σον ὀμμασιν,
Ως τις᾽ ἀιματος
Ὑματιεχ προφανεισα, τον ἀθλιον
Αιδᾶς κυρσαι· ἐν ὑμῖν γαρ ως θεῷ
Κειμεθα τλημονες· ἀλλ᾽ ἴτε, νευσατε
Ταν ἀδοκητον χαριν,

These verses are titled *Αναπαιστοι*. It will be a proper exercise to examine in what parts they are not *Systematic*.

N. B. When a verse after an accurate examination is found not reducible to rule, it frequently happens, that by altering the position of a *particle*, or by omitting it altogether; by transferring a word or syllable from the next line; by inserting a letter improperly omitted; striking out a vowel by *Apostrophe*, which has been neglected; or by making some other slight alteration, not affecting the sense, or perhaps in some instances even elucidating the author's meaning; the verse is rendered perfectly correct and regular.

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APPENDIX.

Arrangement of the different species of verse used by Horace, *under their several heads.*

I. *Book* 1, *Ode* 1; *Book* 3, *Ode* 30; *Book* 4, *Ode* 8; are, *Asclepiadic Tetrameter, Acatalectic*, consisting of four feet, viz. a *Spondee*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

1 2 3 4

Mæcē- | nās ătăvīs | ēdĭtĕ rē- | gĭbŭs | A species of interposed *Choriambic*; two *Choriambuses* being inserted between the parts of an *Iambic Syzygy*. The collection called the *Asclepiadic* system.

Others measure it thus, by a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, with a *Cæsura* or long syllable, and other two *Dactyls*, which is esteemed the easier mode; thus,

1 2 ½ 3 4

Mæcē- | nās ătă- | vīs | ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs |

II. *Book* 1, *Ode* 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; *Book* 2, *Ode* 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; *Book* 3, *Ode* 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; *Book* 4, *Ode* 2, 6, 11, and the *carmen seculare* are *dicola tetrastropha*, of three *Sapphic Pentameters*, with an *Adonic Dimeter*; the former consisting of a *Trochee*, a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*,

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and two *Trochees;* the latter of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee;* thus,

1 2 3 4 5

Jām să- | tīs tēr- | rīs nĭvĭs | ātqŭe | dīræ
Grandi- | nis mi- | sit Pater | et ru- | benti
Dexte- | ra sa- | cras jacu- | latus | arces.

The above verses may be denominated *Epichoriambic;* having the second *Epitrite* in the first place, a *Choriambus* in the middle, and ending with an *Iambic Syzygy Catalectic.* Every fourth verse is an *Adonic.*

1 2

Tērrŭĭt | ūrbēm |

III. *Book* 1, *Ode* 3, 13, 19, 36; *Book* 3, *Ode* 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; *Book* 4, *Ode* 1, 3, are *dicola distrophha;* the first a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic,* consisting of a *Spondee,* a *Choriambus,* and a *Pyrrhic;* the latter a *Choriambic Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic,* consisting of a *Spondee,* two *Choriambuses,* and a *Pyrrhic;* thus,

Sīc tē | Dīvă pŏtēns | Cyprĭ |

Sīc frā- | trēs Helĕnæ | lūcĭdă sī- | dĕră. These verses may be styled interposed *Choriambics.* The first has one *Choriambus;* the second, two interposed.

IV. *Book* 1, *Ode* 4, is a *dicolon distrophon,* the former a *Dactylico Trochaic Septenarius,* of which the first *colon* is a *Heroic Tetrameter,* or the first four feet are those of an *Heroic* verse; the latter *colon* is a *Trochaic Ithyphallic Dimeter Brachycatalectic,* or

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three *Trochees;* the latter is an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, an *Iambus*, a *Spondee*, two *Iambuses*, and a common syllable; thus,

1 2 3 4 5
Sōlvĭtŭr | ācrĭs hy- | ēms grā- | tā vĭcĕ ‖ vērĭs |
6 7
ēt Fă- | vōnĭ |
1 2 3 4 5
Trăhūnt- | quĕ sīc- | cās mā- | chĭ næ | ci -i- |
½
nās | . These verses, according to the foregoing distribution in this Treatise, may be styled *Asynartete.*

1. *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius.*

2. *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius.*

V. *Book* 1, *Ode* 5, 14, 21, 23; *Book* 3, *Ode* 7, 13; *Book* 4, *Ode* 13, are *Tricola Tetrastropha;* the first two *Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter*, consisting of the same feet as in No. 1; the third a *Pherecratic Trimeter*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee;* the fourth a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Qūis mūl- | tā grăcĭ- | lĭs | tē pŭĕr | īn rŏsă |
Perfu- | sus liqui- | dis | urget o- | doribus
Grātō | Pyrrhă sŭb | āntrō | This verse in the preceding treatise, has been called a *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic;* commonly styled *Pherecratic.*

Cūi flā- | vām rĕlĭgās | cŏmăm |

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VI. *Book* 1, *Ode* 6, 15, 24, 33; *Book* 2, *Ode* 12; *Book* 3, *Ode* 10, 16; *Book* 4, *Ode* 5, 12, are *dicola tetrastropha*, the three former, *Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, as in No. 1; the last a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Scrībē- | rīs Vărĭ- | ō | fortĭs ĕt | hōstĭŭm |
Victor | Mæoni- | i | carminis | alite |
Quam rem | cumque fe- | rox | navibus | aut equis |
Mīlēs | tē dŭcĕ gēs- | sĕrĭt |

VII. *Book* 1, *Ode* 7, 28, and *Epode* 12, are *dicola distropha*, the former a *Dactylic Hexamiter*, the latter a *Dactylic Alcmanic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, of which the two first are indifferently *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the third a *Dactyl* only, and the fourth a *Spondee*; thus,

Lāudā- | būnt ălĭ- | ī clā- | rām Rhŏdŏn | aŭt Mĭty- | lēnēn |
Aūt Ephē- | sūm bĭmă- | rīsvĕ Cŏ- | rīnthī | .

VIII. *Book* 1, *Ode* 8, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the former an *Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Choriambus* and *Bacchius* or *Amphibrach*; the latter an *Alcaic Epichoriambic*, *Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a second *Epitrite*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Bacchius*; thus,

Lydĭă dĭc | pĕr ōmnēs |
Tĕ Dĕōs ō- | rō Sybărīn | cūr prŏpĕras | ămāndō |

IX. *Book* 1, *Ode* 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; *Book* 2, *Ode* 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; *Book* 3, *Ode* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26,

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29; *Book* 4, *Ode* 4, 9, 14, 15, are *Tricola Tetrastropha*, the two first *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of an *Iambic Penthemimer*, i. e. a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, (but oftener a *Spondee,*) an *Iambus*, and a *Cæsura*, or long syllable, and two *Dactyls;* the third an *Iambic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, having in the first and third place, a *Spondee*, and sometimes an *Iambus;* in the second and fourth place, an *Iambus* only, with a syllable over; and the fourth a *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, having in the first and second place a *Dactyl*, and in the third and fourth a *Trochee;* thus,

Vĭdēs | ŭt āl- | tā | stēt nĭvĕ | cāndĭdŭm |

Sorac- | te nec | jam | sustine- | ant onus | . According to the plan pursued in the foregoing Treatise, the two first verses are *Asynartete*, *Iambic Penthemimer*, and *Dactylic Dimeter*.

Sylvæ | lăbō- | rāntēs | gĭlū- | que

Elūmĭnă | cōnstĭtĕ | -rīnt ă- | cūtŏ | The fourth, *Dactylic Dimeter* and *Trochaic Monometer*. This mixture, on account of its being so often used by *Horace*, is called *Carmen Horatianum*.

10. *Book* 1, *Ode* 11, 18; *Book* 4, *Ode* 10, are *monocola*, being *Alcaic Pentameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, three *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic;* thus,

Tū nē | quæsĭĕrīs | scīrĕ nĕfās | quēm mĭhĭ quēm | tĭbĭ | . Another species of interposed *Choriambic*, according to the distribution in the preceding Treatise.

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11. *Book* 2, *Ode* 18, is a *dicolon distrophon;* the first a *Trochaic Euripidean Dimeter Catalectic*, consisting of three *Trochees*, (and sometimes in the second place a *Spondee,)* with a syllable; the second an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of five *Iambuses*, and a syllable, (but the odd feet may be *Spondees);* thus,

Nōn ĕ- | būr nĕ- | quē aurĕ- | ūm |

Mĕă | rĕnī- | dĕt īn | dŏmō | lăcū | nār. Frequently denominated *Euripidean* verse.

12. *Book* 3, *Ode* 12, is either a *Dicolon Tristrophon*, or *Tricolon Tetrastrophon;* consisting of two lesser *Ionic Trimeters*, and a *Tetrameter;* thus,

Mīsĕrārum ēst | nĕquĕ āmōri | dărĕ lūdūm |

Neque dulce | mala vino | lavere aut ex- |

animari | metuentes | patruæ ver- | bĕră lingūæ.

But the learned *Bentley* has shown, that this composition of *Horace* consists of ten lesser *Ionics*, without any pause; and that, therefore, the whole of the ode is finished in four *decapodia* of this kind.

13. *Book* 4, *Ode* 7, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the first a *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter Acatalectic;* the second a *Dactylic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; thus,

Dīffū- | gērĕ nĭ- | vēs rĕdĭ- | ūnt jām | grāmĭnă | cāmpīs |

Arbŏrĭ- | būsquĕ cŏ- | mæ | *Dactylic Penthemimer.*

14. *Epod.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, are *dicola*

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distrophha; the first an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* of six *Iambuses;* the second a *Dimeter* of four; thus,

Ibīs | Lĭbūr- | nĭs īn- | tĕr āl- | tă nā- | vĭūm

Ami- | ce pro | pugna | cula |

15. *Epode* 11, is a *dicolon distrophon* of an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic,* like the first verse of No. 14, and an *Archilochian Elegiambic,* of which the former *colon* is the latter part of an *Elegiac Pentameter,* but the latter *colon* is an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic,* like the second verse of No. 14; thus,

Pĕttī | nĭhīl | mē sī- | cŭt ān- | tĕā | jŭvāt |

Scrībĕrĕ | vĕrsĭcŭ- | lōs | ămō- | rĕ pēr- | cūlsūm | grăvī | . *Dactylic Penthemimer,* and *Iambic Dimeter.*

Or, it is a *Tricolon Tristophon;* the first an *Iambic Trimeter,* as before; the second an *Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter,* consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; and the third an *Iambic Dimeter;* thus,

Pĕttī | nĭhīl | mē sī- | cŭt ān- | tĕā | jŭvāt |

Scrībĕrĕ | vĕrsĭcŭ- | lōs |

Amō- | rĕ pēr- | cūlsūm | grăvī |

16. *Epode* 13, is a *dicolon distrophon;* the first an *Heroic Dactylic Hexameter;* the second an *Elegiambic,* in an inverted order from the former, mentioned in No. 15; thus,

Hōrrĭdă | tēmpēs- | tās cœ- | lūm cōn- | trāxĭt ēt | ĭmbrēs | .

Nĭvīs | quĕ dē- | dūcūnt | Jŏvēm | nūnc mărĕ | nūnc sĭlŭ | æ | *Iambic Dimeter,* and *Dactylic Penthemimer.*

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17. *Epode* 14, 15, are *dicola distropha*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*, and the second an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the last in No. 15; thus,

Mōllĭs ĭ- | nērtĭă | cūr tān- | tām dīf- | fūdĕrĭt | īmīs |

Oblī | vĭō- | nēm sēn- | sĭbūs |

18. *Epode* 16, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Iambic Trimeter* without *Spondees*; thus,

Altĕră | jām tĕrĭ- | tūr bēl- | līs cī- | vīlĭbŭs | ætās |

Sŭis | ĕt ip- | să Rō- | mă vī- | rĭbūs | rŭīt |

19. *Epode* 17, is a *Monocolon* of an *Archilochian Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* with *Spondees*; thus,

Jāmjām ef- | fică- | ci dō | mănūs | scĭēn- | tĭæ

20. The *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*, are *Monocola* of *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter*.

Note. The number of *Metres* in *Horace*, might be farther contracted; thus, the first, second, third, and eighth Odes of Book 1, might be called *Choriambic*; the fourth, ninth, &c. *Asynartete*; but such a distribution would only produce obscurity, and is therefore not attempted.

THE END.

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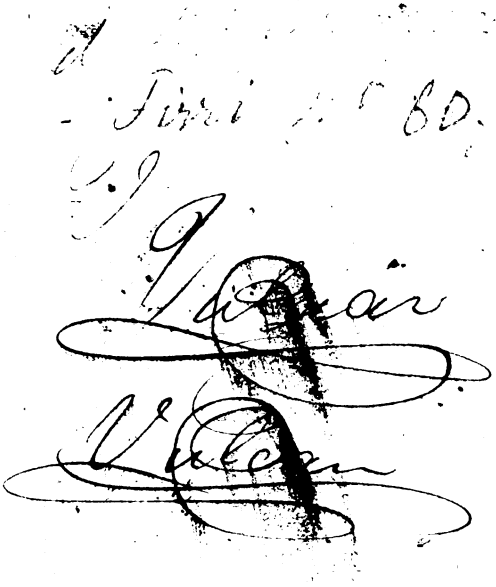

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